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TRUE HISTORY,

OF
A DAM, FINE, PIECE OF WORK ;
WHICH TOOK PLACE IN WHAT IS STYLED A COURT OF JUSTICE
AT LIVERPOOL, N. S. ALSO, OF SOME OTHER THINGS,
WHICH TO THE AUTHOR, HAS LOOKED AND FELT VERY
MUCH LIKE PAR-TI-A-LI-TY !

LIKEWISE, OF
Some Strange kind of Mills,
AND OF THE TOLL TAKEN FROM HIM, FOR BEING FINELY
GROUND IN THEM ; EXHIBITED TO PUBLIC VIEW,
IN NINE LETTERS
TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY !

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
THE AUTHOR'S MOTIVE AND REASONS FOR
PUBLISHING THEM.

ALSO,
AN ADDRESS AND SOME HINTS TO THE PUBLIC ;

AND ON HIS NAME, PLACE, AND PROVINCE,

An Acrostic.

AND THEN TO CONCLUDE,
THERE IS, A SHORT WAY OF ANSWERING BOTH PEDO,
AND ANTIPEDO BAPTISTS.

BY SAMUEL MACK.

“ Let not them that are mine enemies wrongfully rejoice over me ;
neither let them wink with the eye that hate me without a cause.” Said
David, in his prayer to God. But with Stephen, the author says, Lord
lay not these sins to their charge.”

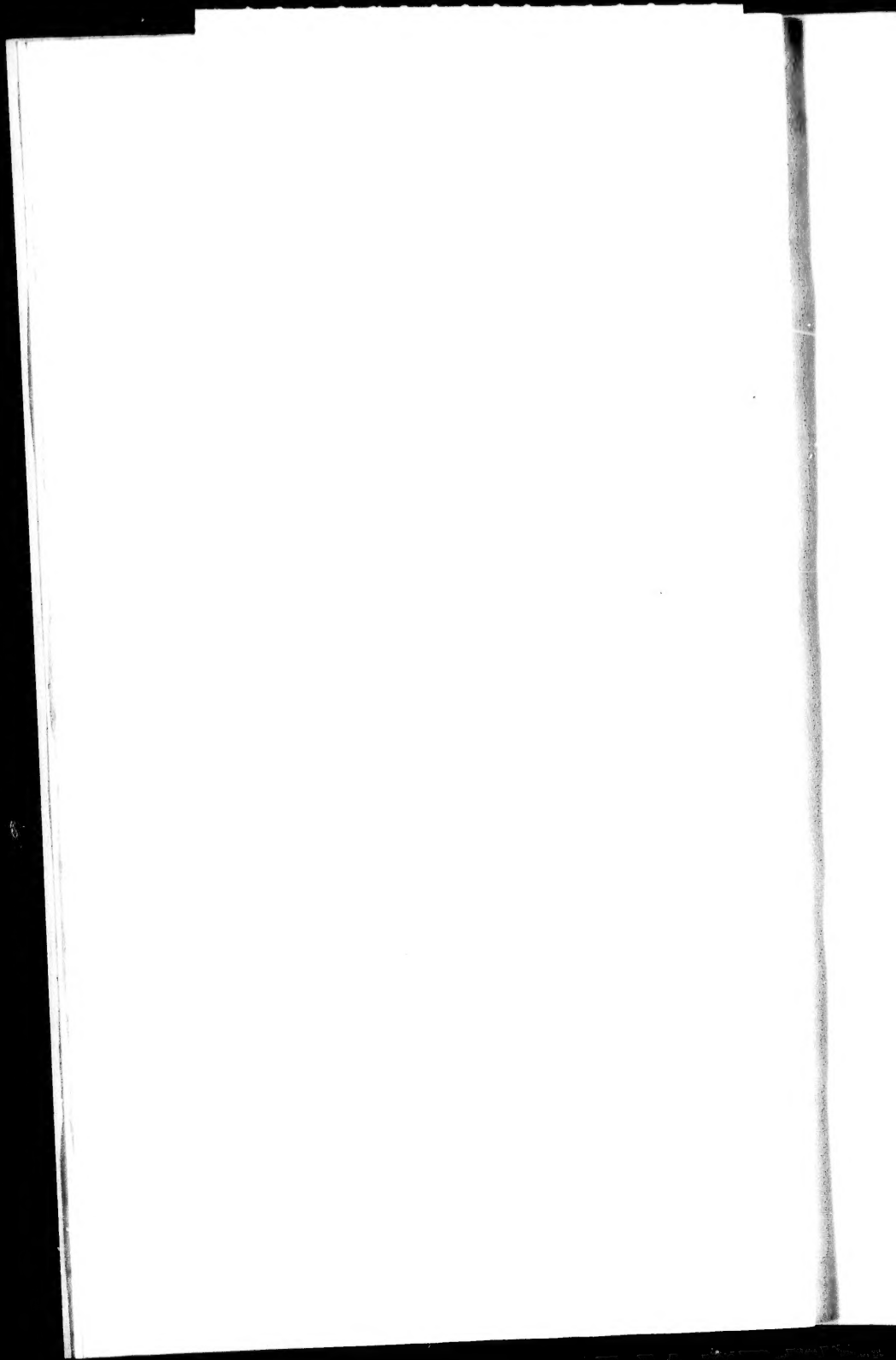
HALIFAX, N. S.

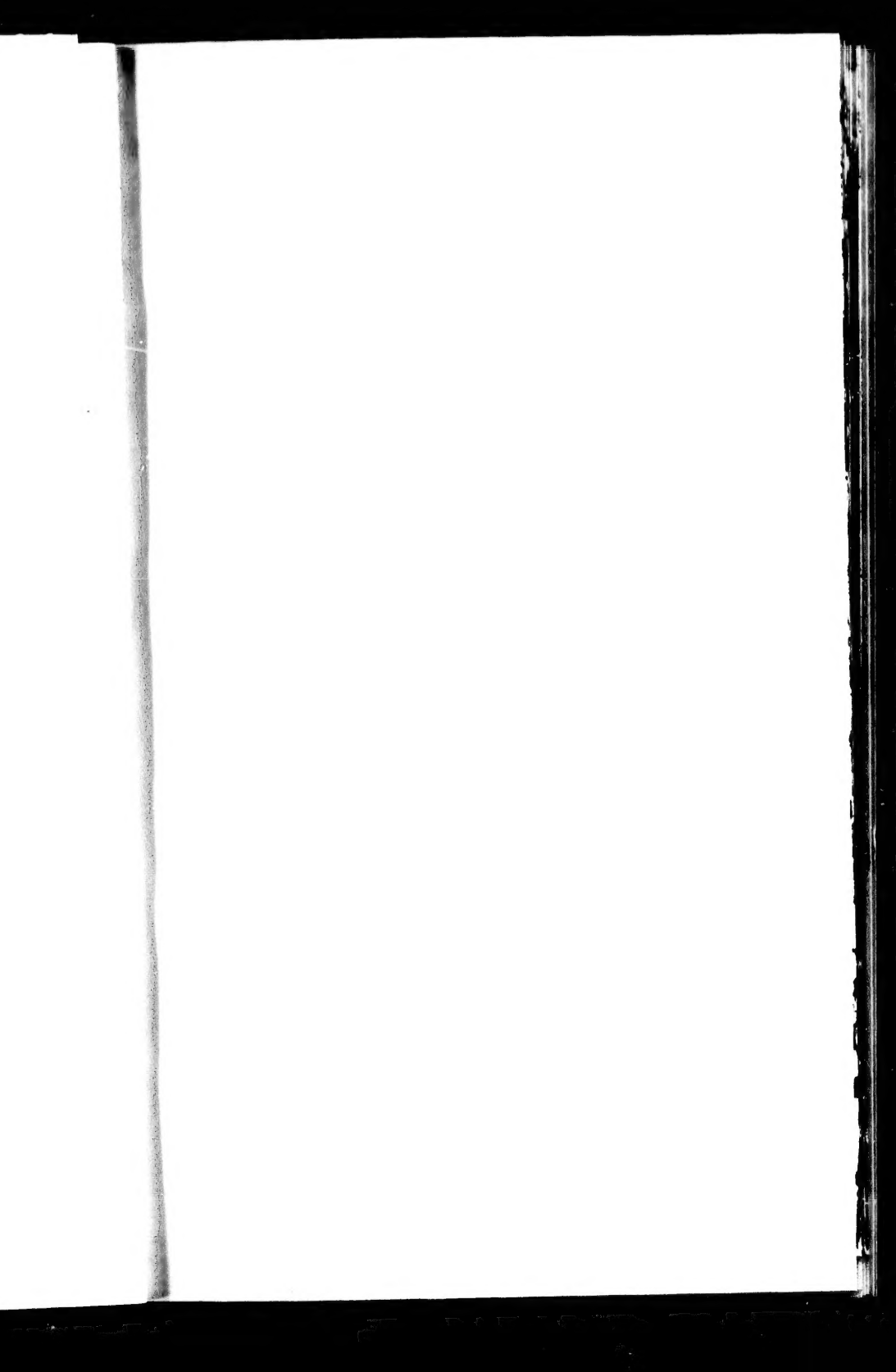
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1835.

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HALIFAX, N. S.





P R E F A C E.



To recover back money wrongly took,
'Tis to the public now, for that I look :
I have tried long enough another way,
But it seems the money they will not pay.

I now call upon all, both far and near,
To read the history that's stated here ;
The truth you'll find in every part,
Which, surely, should dwell in every heart.

Now then your hand into your pocket put,
From there one shilling take to buy this book :
All friends to truth—I do expect will buy,
But all others I think, will feel quite shy.

Your bargain sure, you never will repent,
But don't you my friends let it e'er be lent ;
Till I am paid, for what they've took from me,
Which is good Justice—you may plainly see.

Perhaps an English Shilling it might take,
For 'tis too soon a proper price to make ;
But I request, that it may not be lent,
Until the whole stock, is entirely spent.

'Twill enable the author to write again,
To expose par-ti-a-li-ty and sin !
Things I would wish to see destroyed,
For a long time, they have, the world annoyed.

A generous public I think I address,
But would rather know it, I must confess ;
I have heard you were—yea, time after time—
But I would rather know it in this line.

Feeling my pockets with silver weighed down ;
Gathered from friends in village and town :
Flocking to buy this pamphlet, of old Mack ;
Indeed I'd then, soon get the money back.

And in exchange, you'll get for your money,
What will surely be, much sweeter than honey !
'Tis the truth—which will always stand the test,
Far better than, a pi-ra-ti-cal nest !

'Twill shew how fine they did the author grind,
And took what toll was pleasing to their mind ;
It also shows—how much they have in hand,
And how often for it, I've made demand.

I believe they think, the chief end of man,
Is to keep what they've got, and get what they can:

This does appear, to be their thoughts indeed,
Or, methinks they'd not, in such ways proceed.

With one of my old friends I spoke to day,
As he passed through our village in his lay ;
We shook hands together, as in times of old,
But O ! my feelings, can scarcely be told !

' Would it but have given any relief,
I could have mourned and wept, with tears of grief !
But, for friend or foe—indeed I must not flinch,
From doing my duty, one single inch.

' On his return he called, was very kind—
And his past conduct, came into my mind :
O ! what feelings, surely, they did excite—
For I thought both acted the hypocrite !

Every honest and impartial man,
I wish to have on my side if I can :
Others I little care, which side they're on,
For plain its known, to whom they do belong.

Just for pointing out, the plain naked truth,
They try to stop both my pen and my mouth ;
But my Master's orders I must obey,
Let either friend or foe, say what they may.

My conscience tells me that I do right,
When against par-ti-a-li-ty I fight !
And also against pi-ra-ti-cal nests !
For to the public—they are perfect pests !

If any good friend should wish to borrow,
Please say, buy to day, I'll lend to-morrow :
And though I doubt not, but you are my friend,
Still, this pamphlet to-day I cannot lend.

For it is requested by its author,
That I should not lend it till to-morrow ;
And to pay one shilling surely you might,
Indeed I think 'twill be no more than right.

Should it even cost an English shilling,
To buy it he says all should be willing ;
It should be bought in every county,
To pay him a little as a bounty.

Most surely then, he would soon get his pay.
For what they did unjustly take away ;
The Sheriff died, Fifteen Pounds in his hand,
Was the like ever seen in any land.

And now, I'll leave it for yourselves to judge.
If one shilling for this, that you will grudge ;
For it states many a curious thing,
And written by—a singular being.

Samuel Mack, most surely is his name,
And often in this piece, you'll see the same ;
For he's not ashamed, his name to tell,
Nor to say—he'll surely be saved from hell !

LETTERS, &c.

—o—

LETTERS, 1, 2, & 3.

I forgot to mention these letters, except in my first statement ; and I find were they left out altogether, that it would break a link in the chain of the whole history.—I wrote one to Joseph Freeman and James R. D. Esqrs. one to James G. James D. and John B. Esqrs. and one to the Custos ; who was the only one that gave themselves the trouble to come and see the Dam ; and he gave his opinion, that we had been dealt too severely by. As they are nearly all alike, I shall only produce a copy of one, which will answer the purpose ; it is as follows :—

JAMES GORHAM, JAMES D. AND JOHN B. Esqrs.

GENTLEMEN,

I send these few lines to inform you that the water has fallen again, so that it can now be seen what situation our Dam is in, from the slope business. I shall be glad if you can make it convenient, that you could come down to morrow, and see it with your own eyes, before we repair it : for it will be more convincing to you, than if you were to hear it described by a dozen lawyers, and as many interested, and therefore partial committee men.

Your compliance will (I should think) be a satisfaction to yourselves, and it will also much oblige

Your Humble Servt.

August 1831.

S. M.

I feel it to be a painful duty, to perform the task that I have undertaken : for of course I may expect more than ever, to get the ire of those magistrates against whom I bring my greatest charges ; but, notwithstanding, I do not feel willing to flinch from what I consider to be my imperative duty. For, it appears to me, were I still to put up with, and bear with the usage I have had for many years ; that it would be entailing the same kind of usage upon my children and my children's children ! which I am not willing to do : and I think it is high time that a stop should be put to such oppression and partiality !—I would wish to live peaceably, neighbourly, and friendly, with all men ; but it is not in the power of any faithful servant of God, to do that : for they cannot serve God and mammon : neither can they serve (so as to please) two opposite masters. And those who wish to please and serve God will naturally feel enmity against, and oppose partiality ! (more especially when ground in its mills as fine as I have been.) And whoever opposes partiality ! may expect of course, to offend all partial people : but whether it be right to obey God or man, judge ye.

And to prevent being blamed, as Mr. Howe was, I shall now plainly point those out by name, against whom I have brought my

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greatest charges; which I think is the fairest way: and then they can prosecute if they think proper. Joseph Freeman and James Gorham, are the two committee gentlemen, that I have so often alluded too in my letters. And the third has gone to give an account of his stewardship, to a judge who will show no par-ti-a-li-ty!

Whether it were on account of his superior riches, or his superior sense, or his superior par-ti-a-li-ty! I know not; that secret were only known to themselves.—But at that time James Gorham, Esq. was looked upon as their head, and unless he signed first, the others would not. They used to say, go to Mr. Gorham, and if he will sign it, I will.

He is one of the Gentlemen, who have said that I was crazy! And I suppose he thinks that I must be, sure enough; or I would not attempt, or dare to bring any charges or complaints against the conduct of such great folks; as are himself, Colonel Freeman, and others. But I say as St. Paul on a similar occasion said, "I am not mad, most noble (Justices,) but speak forth (and write) the words of truth and soberness."

And the truth I must, bring forth quite plain,
Or methinks I should be much to blame:
Let them deal, in that same way with me,
Then truth on both sides—we'll plainly see.

Had par-ti-a-li-ty! an agent to act for, and in its behalf in this world, as no doubt but it has in the other; I should expect nothing else but to be summoned to appear before his satanic majesty's Supreme or high Court of Chancery; then and there to answer to the charge of writing a libel against one of his chief office bearers: perhaps about the same as the Magistracy in our Government.—But although it is my real opinion, there are too many who act in, and with par-ti-a-li-ty! nevertheless, I cannot believe there are any who would openly act as its agent, or in its defence. And therefore I may expect to escape such a prosecution.

Some say he is childish—others he's lazy!

Some say he is foolish—others he's crazy!

All these evil things, has been said of me sure,
Because par-ti-a-li-ty! I would not endure.

To be ground in its Mills don't feel very well,

And that to the public—indeed now I tell:

Let us against it—come forth every man—

Then drive it from the world, most surely we can.

In this piece will it find, somewhat of a dose—

The works of par-ti-a-li-ty! are stated:

On its heels I think—that I've come pretty close—

Still nothing but truth, have I related.

LETTER 4.

Mills Village, 15th March, 1832.

MAGISTRATES OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

With all due respect to you as my superiors, I address you with these lines; for the purpose of giving a plain, simple, and correct account of a Dam, fine, transaction, which took place in the

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Court House a Liverpool : where my sons had a fine of sixty pounds laid on them, for obeying my orders.

In performing the task that I am about to undertake, I mean to give a plain statement of the whole affair ; and make some observations, and illustrations, upon some of its parts. And this I shall do ; not out of revenge, or, that I expect any remuneration, for what is past ; but out of justice to our character ; and to shew some of the evils of partiality.

In the spring of 1827, by complaints being made and a lawyer employed, by the enemies of our Dam ; the Court ordered an aperture, or sluice, to be made in it ; and choose five men as a committee to see that it was done ; (of these men I shall say more hereafter,) and they, thinking that a slope would answer their purpose better than a sluice, got the order altered, so that they could have either an aperture, slope, or sluice, which ever they might think proper. They then appointed one of the committee, and others from the back country, to build a slope ; and gave them orders to cut the Dam down ten inches, for the breadth of thirty feet, and fix a slope to it the same breadth. And instead of doing this, in that part of the Dam, where the water was shallow, and a rocky bottom to fasten it too, and where it would be the least danger of damaging the Dam, if it went away ; and if it did go, where the Dam would be the easiest repaired, and where I advised them to fix it ; they choose the place where the deepest water was, where it would do the most damage if it went away ; and where it would cost the most to build it. And in cutting the Dam down ten inches according to their directions, they cut the tops of the bearers off, so that there was nothing left of any consequence to hold the tops of the studs, which supported and kept them up. And about one half of its breadth, was fastened above the studs as I have described them ; and the other fastened to that half, so that the whole breadth of thirty feet, was fastened to the Dam with half its breadth. I saw them when they were fixing it as I have described, and told them it would never do to leave it that way, for so sure as it went away, that part, if not the whole of the Dam, must go with it. They promised as soon as they had it balasted and sunk to the bottom, that they would take away the piece which fastened it to the Dam ; but they did not, nor do I believe they meant to, when they made the promise.

The year after it was built, I went up to see how it looked, and found that the part which was not fastened to the Dam, was started about two inches ; but no further damage appeared. The second summer (1829) I went up again, and found that the same part had moved down about two feet ; and I could see no possibility for that part, if any of the Dam, to stand over another winter, unless the slope was cut away from it ; and told my sons they must cut it away ; or that part, if not the whole Dam, would certainly go. I told them the same at different times through the summer ; but they neglected to do as I told them, till the water began to rise in the fall when they had a very disagreeable job to get it done. To assist in cutting it away they took one of our hired men, (a lazy profane wretch,) who afterwards for the sake of getting ten pounds, turned informer. — Hearing that it had been cut away, when the Court sat in October, they advertised ten pounds reward, to any person who would give information against those who did it.

Soon after this I was told by one of the justices (to whom Stephen afterwards gave information against his brothers) that the judge said, if he could find out who cut it away, that he would make them pay one hundred pounds, and build it up again. The answer I made was, a very fine judge sure enough, to make up his judgment six months before hand, and that upon only hearing one side of the business.

Soon after the reward was offered, I was told by one of you. (who pretended great friendship, to myself and family,) that you believed, you had found out who had cut the slope away; had your friendship led you to have said, (as I should have thought that friendship ought,) I understand that your boys are the ones; I should then have told you the whole affair, how they had done it by my orders, for the purpose of saving the Dam. And had you then acted like a friend, or even as a justice of the peace ought to have acted, there would have been a stop put to all that took place afterwards.

In the spring of 1830, I heard for the first time, that the lazy wretch mentioned before, had, or was going to inform on my sons for cutting the slope away, but told them, if they would give him eight pounds, that he would go off to Halifax, and from there home to Sydney; but we considered his character to be such, that he would afterwards go and inform, for the sake of getting ten pounds more, and then go off.— Therefore, under these circumstances, I told my sons, they had better go and inform of themselves, and explain the whole matter as I have already stated; how I gave them orders to cut it away for the sake of saving the Dam; and said, that I did not believe, when they would hear the rights of it, that they would lay any fine on them; it would likewise prevent that lazy creature from getting ten pounds so easy. Accordingly, my oldest son went to Justice Gorham, and made a complaint against his brothers and told him the particulars as I have stated before; and he told my son, that he expected all would be required, would be for them to build the slope up again, which he promised to do, and expected to hear no more of it. The slope to us, instead of a damage, was a great convenience in bringing down boards from our upper Mill; and it cannot be supposed by any reasonable person, that we above all the families in the place (as it was of no use to any other) would destroy a thing that was of more good than harm to us; only as I have before said, that it was like to take that part, if not the whole of the Dam away.

After my son had complained of his brothers, and promised to build the slope up again, they expected to hear no more about it, till it was time to have it fixed; and to have some satisfaction upon the wretch, who had, or was going to turn informer, my sons caught him in the evening, and put some tar, (but not coal tar, as I heard he told the grand jury that it was,) upon his head which had a cap on at the time. And my opinion is, that instead of which, he justly deserved to be both tarred and feathered all over; for betraying his trust as a hired servant, and knew at the same time, the necessity there was in having it cut away.

Soon after this I went to Halifax, and the informer went in the same vessel, with an intention (as he said) to go home to Sydney. I dropped in Halifax, and instead of his going home, he returned to Portmidway just before the Court sat, and appeared in Liverpool on the first day of its sitting, and gave in his evidence to the Grand Jury. My son not knowing what had taken place, or, of the informer being

any where near, (expecting that he had gone home;) went not up till the next day, and he also thought, that, the information he had given in before, was sufficient; but it was easily seen, that some of you had much rather take the informer's evidence; well knowing whose pocket the Ten Pounds would come from. My two Sons, were then arraigned before the Court, to give an account of their heinous conduct, (as it was made out to be.) They did not pretend to deny the fact, but employed a lawyer to write an affidavit, which stated the particulars as I have before related; how I had given them orders to cut it away, for the purpose of saving the Dam; but all to no use, one side had been heard, and that was enough. Sixty Pounds fine was then imposed upon them, besides many reflections for being such dreadful offenders.

I was told that the Judge said, he should have been harder on them, only for his brethren. But my opinion is, that it was quite the reverse, that he would not have been so hard upon them, only for some of his brethren. I heard, and from good authors too, that one of you (at a dinner party where the Judge was dining) said, that the Macks were a lawless set; that the fine ought to be more instead of less, and that, it ought to have been laid on the old man instead of his sons. This I really thought to be worse than all the rest; for as Shakespear says, "He that takes my purse, steals trash, 'twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands—but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him; and makes me poor indeed!" My opinion is, that, the last part of this worthy gentleman's remarks was very correct, which was, that the fine, with all its disgrace, ought to have been laid on the old man instead of his sons. But, perhaps, it may be much plainer seen where the disgrace lays, after I have finished my statement.—It really appears to my weak judgment, that I ought to have been brought before the Court, to give my reasons for giving such orders, before a fine should be laid on either of us; for certainly I was a party concerned in the affair.—Such treatment as we had, was quite different to what it was among the antient Romans 1800 years ago, for Festus said, "It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any one to die (or lay a fine on them, I should suppose;) before that he which is accused, have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him." This privilege was not allowed me, for I must be, (or my sons, which was the same thing,) condemned, fined, and disgraced; both in a public Court, and at a private dinner party, without being allowed the privilege of answering for myself; which is the cause of my taking this method to do it.

Soon after my sons were fined, I had some conversation with James Gorham, Esq. on that subject; and although I stated to him the particulars, nevertheless his answer was, "How could you fly in the face of the law, and give your sons such orders?" Said I, I shall write a plain statement of the whole, and have it put in the Newspapers, and we will see how it will look then. The answer he made to that was, "Take care that you don't commit yourself."

I was in Halifax, when all the above Court business took place, and was told by a black eyed gentleman who came from Liverpool, and I had reason to believe, before the sentence was passed, that my sons

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had confessed the crime of cutting the slope away, and had a fine of One Hundred Pounds laid on them. This was agreeable to what I had heard four or five months before ; and it confirmed me in the belief that, he had left Liverpool before the sentence took place ; for if not, would he not have said Sixty Pounds, as it really was, instead of a Hundred, as it was not ? most undoubtedly he would. But I make not the least doubt, that he had been told by some of his good friends, who had heard the Judges sentence six months before : and had been pleasing themselves with an idea that such would be the case. And he also told me (for it appeared, that he wished to be the bearer of all that he looked upon as good news ;) that they had likewise confessed the tar business, and believed, but was not sure, that another Hundred Pounds were laid on them for that. The same had also been talked of among those good friends ; as I heard afterwards ; and perhaps sentence passed as before. Believing he thought that, such news would vex and annoy me, the answer I made was, I am glad it is no worse.

When the Judge, after passing sentence, said, " I should have been harder upon them, only for my brethren ;" I suppose he must have meant, that he should have continued in the same mind he was in six months before, and laid the Hundred Pound fine on them, according to his sentence at that time. And it appeared by what he said, that those good friends, if they deserve the name, began to have their feelings a little softened : and to think that One Hundred Pounds would be rather too high a fine, sure enough. And in my opinion it was high time for professed friends and neighbours, and more than all that, for Magistrates, (which should be still more binding on Justice ;) to begin to have a little of that kind of feeling which such people ought to have ; and had they as much of it as they ought to have had, they would have had enough to destroy par-ti-a-li-ty ! and then they would have seen clearly that, they did not deserve to pay any fine at all.

At the decision of the Court, my Sons had to pay down Twenty Five Pounds in cash, and our good friend who called the Macks a lawless set, followed their brother out of the Court House, and offered to lend him the money, which he received, and as lawless a set, as he considered us to be, he only charged at the rate of *Eight per cent* for the use of it : and surely we could have no reason to complain of that, for money that was so very useful to us ; and more especially so to the informer ; for it enabled him to live some time afterwards in idleness, and to drink grog in the different taverns at Portmidway. The above friendship, when viewed with many other parts of your conduct, may well be compared with Jacob's to Abnen. You might say, (as I believe you did) that my sons had broken the law, and therefore that you had a right to fine them. For an illustration, we will suppose that, my son and myself were travelling on the road, (say) from our Village to Liverpool ; on our way we saw a man coming towards us, who had a musket on his shoulder ; soon as we came within shot, he fired at us, and immediately began to load his piece again ; we heard the ball whistle past us, and my son having a gun with him, I ordered him to fire at him, which he did, and shot the man. We then went on our way and left him there ; a fourth person came across him, and took away his gun. A short time after, he was found, a Coroner's Inquest was held on him, and they brought in, that, he had been murdered ;

and a reward of ten pounds was offered to any person, who would give information against the murderer. The third person, although he well knew how just it was that he should be shot, (the same as our hired man did, that the slope should be cut away,) notwithstanding, being a lover of grog, and wanting money to buy it, turned informer against my son, who was brought before the Court, to stand his trial; the informer's evidence was all that was required. My son gave in his affidavit, as I have before stated; how that he had first fired at us, and that I gave him orders to fire at him; notwithstanding, he would be condemned and hung. What kind of a trial, I would ask, would such a one be? or what kind of Justice would there be in such conduct? Perhaps you might say, O, but that would be a case of life and death; therefore there would have to be a Jury to set upon it, and all the evidences brought forward, that could be produced. I really believe, it is well for the lives of many, that such is the case; that they should have a fair, and impartial trial. And although my son's case, was not of life and death; yet it certainly was the next kin to it, for it concerned both their property and characters. And any person standing their trial by a Jury, would have a right to pick off from among them, whom they might expect would be prejudiced against them. And I can tell you, there was not a single person among the five committee men, that you had chosen to conduct the slope business, but what ought to be picked off, had they been on a Jury respecting that business. Par-ti-a-li-ty was easily seen from the commencement, to the very end of the business; even the two last persons that you chose to have the slope fixed according to their liking, see who they were, one from the Country, who was the best of the two; and the other from Portmidway, who was as great an enemy to the Dam, (I suppose,) as could be found; who would not be satisfied, unless it was built in the same place it was before.

A Committee—you soon had chosen indeed,
Of such partial men, as might succeed;
And sure enough—they soon had it so plan'd,
As they might be sure, it could never stand;
And a slope they built, which cost Pounds Thirty Six,
When a better one is made for only Six.
This was doing good business to be sure,
But for honest folks—was hard to endure;
When you made my sons, come up to town,
And laid upon them, a fine of Sixty Pounds.
It's true, the money was not all paid down,
But Ten Pounds was paid, to give the clown;
Who turn'd informer to get his pay,
That he might buy grog, and pay his way.
Besides Fifteen Pounds more, you made us pay,
And build the slope again, the self same way;
All this and more, was most assuredly done,
For cutting the slope away to save the Dam.
But when I wrote for you, to come and see,
What you had done, to the Dam and me;
There was indeed—but just one out of six,
That would come to see, how it was fix'd:

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Which surely was, the Custos Rotulorum,
 Who said we'd been, too hardly borne upon.
 When you had broken down, full thirty feet,
 I suppose you thought—it was then complete ;
 There was no need, you thought, to come and see,
 When it was just as you would have it to be.
 Very partial work—this was indeed,
 For people thus, unfairly to proceed ;
 And its bad for honest folks to get along,
 While the rule of prejudice runs so strong.

Now, after what I have said, which I am willing to attest too, that it is according to the best of my knowledge ; I will leave for any one, of only common sense, who is free from partiality, to say who were the most to blame, in the whole transaction.

The Judge being a stranger, I did not blame,
 For I perhaps, might have done the same ;
 Tho' indeed—I surely think that he ought,
 To have taken more pains to search it out ;
 And not depend, on what was told,
 By those who in partiality, had grown bold.

As proof to what I have said, about partiality ; I will produce a few specimens. To one of you, I took an order for you to sign, you made no objection, and asked me to stop and take some breakfast ; during which time, you sent for your partner, and desired him to write an order in favour of Mr. Doran, for the same piece of land, and to take it to two more of the Committee, and get them to sign it, and then bring it back to you. All of which was either done, or you knew it would be ; for when I asked you again after breakfast, to sign mine, you said, you had already signed one for Mr. Doran, for the same piece." I thought at the time, that there was something very strange in the business ; but since that, I have been told by one, to whom Mr. Doran related all the particulars.

Again, at another time, the Surveyor took an order from me, for you to sign ; you told him, that you believed you had signed one before, for the same piece ; but desired him to leave the order with you, and said, if you had not, that you would sign that. You then wrote immediately down to the Village, to those who were your more particular friends, and told them if they wanted the same piece of land, describing it to them ; that they must come up immediately, or they would lose it ; which they did and got the land. This I think, was carrying pretty taught sail in the partial line.

To another of you, I took an order for you to sign, and you told me, that the Committee had come to a determination, not to sign any more orders, until there would be a proprietors meeting call'd ; and therefore you would not sign mine. In three or four days after, without making any difficulty at all, you signed for two different people, to take up the same land.

At another time I took an order to you, and you signed it and took five shillings for your fee, and after I went to 30s. or 40s. expence to run it out, you refused to sign the return, and by that means I lost the whole.

Such partiality ! I do abhor !
 When seen with those, who are in honour ;
 For with justice to all, they should proceed,
 And that the best way, would be indeed,
 If so many things were done, to one old man,
 What must indeed be done, in all our land ?

The foregoing transactions, gives a very fine view, of some people's capability, to hold public offices ; such as Justices of the Peace, Committee men, &c. &c.

Many more signs indeed, I could produce,
 If I thought it would be, of any use :

But enough I think—I've showed already,
 To show what they can do, who have much money.

I will just mention one circumstance more : which is concerning our wharf in Portmidway :—knowing there was a gore between our property and the road ; when we built our wharf, we took up a part of it.—Soon after, down come four of you, and exclaimed against our conduct for so doing. A presentment was made to the Grand Jury, and they presented it to the Court, as an encroachment on the public dock.

But in this, the Judge instructed how to do,
 Which surely is the way, I shall persue.

Some good advice—I will now try to give,
 Which I hope to do, so long as I live.

I would advise, all Judges and Lawyers,
 To be sure, not to travel on Sundays ;

Unless it is, in case of necessity,
 As it surely is, an evil propensity.

Likewise, for all Magistrates to be sure,
 Not to be so unholy, or impure ;

As to travel, or make bargains on Sundays,
 But rather put them off, until Mondays.

For all Judges, evidences, and jurors,
 To be careful, and not to be perjurers ;

Keep the solid truth, always on your side,
 And always detest—both falsehood and lies.

Don't be bias'd, one side or the other,
 For if you are—it will not be clever ;

Act as though, eternity were in view,
 Or Justice will you, most surely persue.

Please pass this round, from one to another,
 Until we are all, good friends together ;

For friendship, ought always be cultivated,
 While partiality by all, should be hated !

But much good friendship—how can there be,
 Where such partiality, we can see ?

For while ever that, stands right in the way,
 It will be sure, to make us go astray ;

Friendship and that, cannot agree together,
 Then send it away, forever and ever.

If you pay me back, the Twenty Five Pounds,
 With Six (not Eight) per cent, interest down ;

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And say you're sorry, for what has past,
 I'll forgive you all—even now at last.
 But if you don't, round and round shall this go,
 Nor, will many blame me, for doing so ;
 To shew the Justice done, in our County,
 Which does indeed, deserve a bounty.
 Abilities great—you did display indeed,
 But still I hope, no more you may succeed ;
 And while the solid truth, is on my side,
 My Master surely, will always provide.
 At an Election once, I gave my votes,
 It was done in hopes, some good to promote ;
 That with my master's help, I might try my best,
 To break up ev'ry Piratical Nest !
 I am Gentlemen—tho' not with titles great,
 Your humble servant—not with any hate ;
 Except at such conduct, as I have stated,
 And that by all—ought surely be hated.

S. M.

LETTER 5.

MAGISTRATES OF QUEEN'S COUNTY,

To SAMUEL MACK, Dr.

1830.

April Term—To Cash paid	£25 0 0
“ Cost of Court, suppose	7 10 0
“ 2 years and 6 months interest on the above	4 15 0
“ Loss of time and expences at least	2 10 0
“ Loss of water, not less than	10 0 0
“ Building a new slope	6 0 0
	£55 15 0

October, 1832.

GENTLEMEN,

The above statement is made, for the purpose of shewing the amount of damage done to myself and family ; in consequence of the Slope and Dam, fine, business : exclusive of the damage done to others, in the loss of water, and repairing the Dam, after it was broken down by the slope. I was told by the Judge, last spring term, if I would have a petition wrote, by a professional man, and handed into the Court, that it should be attended to.

Accordingly, I employed Mr. Creighton, who wrote one and handed it into the Court. And what was the consequence, I ask ? Why, it appears that it caused you to appoint another committee, to view and inspect the slope we had made. And what then, I would ask again ? Why, of course, their return would naturally be, that they could see nothing except water, during that time, and therefore it must be put off till the fall term ; so that they might have an opportunity of seeing and inspecting it in the drought of summer. It appeared very much like putting off.

Now, Gentlemen, in my opinion, there has been quite enough

committee work, partial work, malicious work, and ugly work ; in that slope and Dam, fine, work, already. Therefore, if you will only have the goodness to pay Mr. Creighton for the last expence you put me to ; I will give up the chase. And if your consciences will inform you, that you have wronged us enough, I shall be glad. But, should they not, you will of course proceed till they do, and you are fully satisfied.

Had there been any deficiency in the slope, there is no doubt, (and you must be sensible of it too,) but there would have been complaints made against it ; for there were some thousand tons of timber brought over it last spring. And had you required proof, that the slope was as good, or even better, and in a better place than the first ; it would have been soon given : (for such were at hand,) and that to the satisfaction of any reasonable people. But that would have been deciding the matter too soon ; as you have not yet had the money quite three years in your possession : therefore, go on till you are fully satisfied.

Some of you besides—made the truth to fail—
And most horrid lies, surely to prevail :
You then wronged us out of near Eighty Pounds—
Which I'm sure, was not very easy found :
For in them days—one had to work and toil,
If he would even wish the pot to boil.
In the committee work, you did the same—
And wronged us you did—again and again :
Look at old Treago—there you may see when—
You wronged us out of Sixteen Pounds Ten :
For when a year we kept him as a pauper,
You would not pay us, a single copper.

Some of you it seems, has been fully bent—
On me, your spite and malice should be spent !
Sorry I am—such injustice to relate—
But the plain truth I must, most surely state :
And I must endeavour to do my best—
To break up such, a pi-ra-ti-cal nest !

My friends I hope, that you will pass this round,
Till Truth and Justice both, are with us found—
And then we will all, shake hands together,
And never more fall out with each other.
Gentlemen—I'm your Humble Servant sure,
And with motives too, that's very pure.

S. M.

Now I would just suggest to the reader, to take particular notice as he proceeds, until he has gone through the whole ; and to think if it could be possible for any human being, unaided by a higher power, to cause such things to take place, or to carry on such a connecting chain of strange circumstances, as there appears throughout the whole history. And although I have already made several avowals, nevertheless, I shall now make another, and say, what I have written, has been wrote, thanks be to God, with a clear conscience ; believing it to be my duty to write and lay it before the public ; running all hazards of what might be the consequence.

But, however, if he cannot see, think, or believe as I do, res-

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pecting my statements, and what I have said of them ; I hope at least, that he will have charity enough to think and let think ; and not condemn or censure me too hard, for seeing, believing, and thinking as I do : and to remember that, we live under a Government which allows every one to think as they please, without being punished or persecuted for so doing. And now, so far as what is written in this piece, may be of service to my fellow creatures - agreeable to the will of God, or conducive in any measure of getting back what I consider has been unjustly taken from me, (but no farther,) I pray God to grant it his blessing : and may all who read it, join with the author, (as he thinks they ought,) in saying, Amen.

LETTER 6.

Mills Village, 8th April, 1834.

MAGISTRATES OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

This is to inform you, that I have lately received a few lines from Mr. Sterns : in which are the following words, " Last Term the Court gave positive directions that an Indictment should be preferred against you, unless the nuisance should be immediately removed, &c." We are informed in the New Testament, that the Jews thirsted after the blood of our Saviour ; and that nothing less would serve them. So likewise you thirst it seems for the removal of our wharf ; and it appears that nothing less would satisfy you.

And we also find, that, our blessed Lord was condemned by a Judge, who said, " I find no fault in this Man." And yet, notwithstanding, he gave sentence that it should be as they required. By which sentence, he brought that disgrace on his character, that has continued for 1834 years. I hope it will not be the case with your Worships ! But, if our Lord and Master was thus dealt with, how can his servants expect any better usage ?

Perhaps you may think, its for our own good that you make us remove it ; for I have been told by some of you, if the property were theirs, that they would not have it where it is, for fifty pounds. And you may likewise calculate that the expense to remove it would be but trifling ; that by taking off the ballast, it might be floated, and moved round whole. But you should recollect, even if such a thing could be done, that the bottom logs not being fastened to the others, would surely be left behind, sticking fast in the mud. And if you should still persist in having our wharf removed, I am very much afraid, that you will make a partial, expensive, and a muddy piece of work of it ! But I have reason to believe, that you would care but little about all that, so long as the expensive part fall upon us.

My reasons for thus believing, you may find, by taking a retrospective view of the Dam, fine, business, in all its bearings ; commencing in the Spring of 1827, as pointed out to your Worships, in my former statements. Not forgetting to take a glance at the good effect that my Petition had upon your minds, after promising it should be attended too. And also, of the encroachments which I pointed out, that you have taken no notice of any but the one ; and that of course is ours.

Sir Richard Phillips has laid down some excellent rules, (as stated in the last years Almanack,) for Magistrates to follow. Some of which I shall quote, that your Worship's conduct towards me, may be examined by them, to see how they may agree together.

I will begin with the first, which is as follows:—1st. "The people's estimation of the government under which they live, being founded on the pure, just, and rational administration of the laws, it ought to be felt that no social duties are more important and obligatory than those of a local Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

4th. "An English Magistrate should feel that every subject of those realms, be he rich or be he poor, be he accuser, or under accusation, is equal in the eye of the law; that the laws of England are no respecter of persons; that they can never be dispensed with to suit the humour of the magistrates or the policy of the crown; and that they are literally imperative in their proper sense, until they have been altered or repealed, &c.

5. "The cardinal virtues of all magistrates are incorruptibility, impartiality, vigilance and benevolence.

6. "An incorruptible magistrate will not only be incorruptible in his own conduct, directly and indirectly, immediately and remotely; but he will exercise a wholesome suspicion in regard to the possible corruptions, extortions and oppressions, practised by his clerks, constables, officers, and other agents of his authority.

7. "An impartial magistrate will jealously guard every avenue of his mind against the vice and weakness of partiality; he will be careful not to be influenced by *ex parte* statements, by crafty or malignant insinuations, or by interested and vulgar prejudices; and he will never fail to remember that, although justice is blind in regard to the parties, she is all eye in her search after truth." For instance, look at the Dam, fine business!

8. "A vigilant magistrate will always hear both sides before he makes his determination," &c. I wonder if your consciences will allow you to say or even to think, that the foregoing excellent rules, were attended to, in the Dam, fine business; I cannot believe that they would. My statements to you will plainly show the vast difference there is between those rules and your conduct towards me.

9. "A benevolent magistrate will never forget that mercy is the brightest ornament of all power," &c.

11. The latter part, "And before he commits or convicts he should be thoroughly satisfied that the act charged was perpetrated with a criminal intention, and contrary to the true intent of some statute law, or ordinance of the realm."

Now I will inform you again, as I have before, that there was not the least intention or knowledge of breaking any law, either by them that cut the slope away, or by myself, who gave the orders to have it done.

13. "He ought to be sensible that the letter of the laws is the rule of conduct for subjects as well as magistrates, and that no man is amenable to magisterial authority who has not offended against the ordinary and obvious interpretation of some law, and who has not been convicted on the oaths of credible witnesses;" &c. Now, I will ask what kind of a witness were my sons convicted on? You well know that it was on the oath of a lazy drunken wretch, who got ten pounds for his oath!

16. "In assigning punishments, it should be considered that the penalties of the law always contemplates extreme cases of turpitude, generally leaving it to the magistrate to mitigate and apportion the punishment according to the circumstances of every offence; in doing which, it should be remembered that the Scripture enjoins us "to forgive our brother seventy times seven," that the penalties of the law ought never to be passionate or vindictive, but to be simply cautionary for first and trivial offences, gently corrective for second offences, and exemplary only when applied to incorrigi-

ble culprits, or to very heinous crimes." Now, can you have the least idea, that this 16th rule was attended too, in the conviction of my sons? Surely you cannot. These most excellent rules, I fear are so little attended too, (and especially in your conduct towards me,) that I must quote one more.

20 A Justice of the Peace, holding a commission from a constitutional King of England, and his authority under the mild laws of England, will always feel (or ought to feel) that his power is conferred for the purpose of increasing the happiness of all who are subjects to his cognizance, and within his jurisdiction; that he is the guardian of public morals, a conservator of the Peace, and protector of the public and personal rights of the people; and that it much depends on the wisdom and prudence of Justices of the peace, whether the social compact which binds the people into one nation, under one ruler, and one code of laws, serve as a curse or blessing." All Magistrates ought most surely, to pay good attention to the foregoing excellent rules; and had they been attended too as they ought, I should not have had occasion to make such complaints, and to show that they were not.

I expect to be in town when the Court sets, and of course must expect to abide by your decision at that time.

I am with all due submission to higher powers, and to you as my superiors,

Your Worships most Obt. Humble Servt.

Samuel Mack.

N. B. Par-ti-a-li-ty! has been where,
No such thing ought ever appear;
Compare their conduct with those rules,
'Twill make them look like perfect tools!

S. M.

Should I come short in my expectation, with regard to this piece being so noticed by the public, as to cause the sale of it to be such, as will at least, defray the expences; I shall be very sorry, and sorely disappointed. The purposes for which it is written, are certainly very good and laudable: for they are no less than that of exposing and destroying op-pres-si-on! and par-ti-a-li-ty! And also for the breaking up of pi-ra-ti-cal nests! And should it not be so approved of by the public, as to make it saleable; I must suppose it will be owing to the inability of the author, (for the want of human learning and inclination of will,) to polish it off: as no doubt but many others, would be both able and willing to do. But should the public require any thing more than their being treated with, and in the plain, naked, and unadorned truth; they will require more than I have either inclination or ability to bestow. And, in my own opinion, it is the very best adornment, that any writing can be embellished with.

The plain naked Truth! what can be better?

And, its what I write in ev'ry letter—

Nor any thing else, do I wish to write,

For it is the weapon with which I fight!

I would at least expect, that all who disapprove of op-pres-si-on! par-ti-a-li-ty! and pi-ra-ti-cal nests! with all those who have been ground in any of these abominable Mills! will be customers to purchase this piece. And then I think the number will not be very small: but will surely be enough to pay its expences. And should that be the

case, with this my first attempt to come before the public, as a disturber of the peace of those obnoxious principles, against which I write ; then, should I live a little longer, they may expect to hear from me again. Till then I remain their humble servant.

With nothing better than plain truth,
Can I my writings recommend—
With nothing less would I come forth,
The public now may understand.
And Justice I will try to do,
To the good cause in which I write ;
Those evil things I will pursue—
And oppose them with my might.

LETTER 7.

Mills Village, 3d. Sept. 1832.

MAGISTRATES OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

Were we living under a despotic government, where its subjects are more like slaves than freemen ; I should scarcely dare, after the public reprimand I received last spring term, to move either my pen or tongue again, in my own defence. But thanks be to God, however, that such is not the case ; for we live in a free country, under good government, and good laws when rightly administered ; but when they are not, good are no better than bad laws.

Against my last statement, you made several complaints, which are as follows, viz.—1st. Of the spirit in which it was written.—2d. That there were reflections in it.—3d. That the fine which had been laid on my sons, was called a Dam fine, or, a Dam, fine business ; which was disapproved of very much. But was told, that my respectability had saved me so far ; but to write no more, or, you must take notice of it.

What was said appeared to me like saying, we are the authority, under which you live, and therefore, you must submit to our decisions ; whatever they may be ; and that without casting any reflections on, or making any complaints against them.

But, notwithstanding all that, as I made no reply then, you can surely have no objection that I should make some now : and in that way too, which appears to me the best (although you disapproved of it,) which is in writing : for what is written will always show for itself. With all due respect then to your Worships, I shall begin with the first complaint, and answer them in rotation.

1st. Of its not being written in a good, or right spirit. This I think was judging the heart ; and to that I would say, "judge not, that ye be not judged." I think myself to be as good judge of the spirit in which it was written, as any other person can be : and surely your Worships can have no objection to that. Then you will allow me to say, that it was not written in a wrong or bad, but in a good and right spirit.

We are commanded "to be angry and sin not." which according to my opinion, means that we should be angry at sin, or any bad conduct ; such as I have exhibited in my statements to you ; but, at

the same time, that we should love all our fellow creatures, even our enemies ! For instance, just as I love your Worships, but feel angry at the Dam, fine business.

2d. That there were reflections in my former statements. To that charge I plead guilty. But upon the back of it, permit me to ask, were there not a just cause ? A retrospective view of my former statements, (as I said before) I think will plainly show that there were.

3d. That the fine was called a Dam, fine, or a Dam, fine business; which was much disapproved of. To that charge also, I plead guilty; but think I have a right to state my reasons for calling it so, which are as follows : The fine was imposed for cutting the slope from the Dam, but the Dam was the first cause of the whole transaction ; therefore, in my opinion, it was more proper to call it a Dam, than a slope fine. But still, since it was evident, from the reproof I received, that you were not well pleased at the name, I shall therefore, for the future, style it a slope fine ; which I hope may not be so offensive.

You concluded your reproof by saying, " your respectability has saved you so far, but don't you write to us any more ; or we must take notice of it." Now I should be glad to know, and hope you will be kind enough to inform me, what my respectability has saved me, so far from ? It is my opinion, that it ought to have saved me from all that took place, respecting the slope fine business : and also, from such other usage, as pointed out in my first statement, by you styled a Pamphlet.

Some of my reasons for thinking so, respecting the slope fine business, are as follows. Through my advice, Stephen stated the whole affair to James Gorham, Esq. who told him, all that would be required, would be to have it built up again ; and he promised to have it done. And, in my opinion, at the very most, it was all that ought to have been required of us. But, as I observed, in my first statement, that would have been too easy a way to have it settled ; as it would not have drawn enough from our pockets. After the informer had given his information against my sons, it appeared to be kept quite sly, for fear (I had reason to believe), that I should hear of it, and put a stop to what took place afterwards. One of you did give a hint of it, by saying, " I believe that we have found out the ones that cut the slope away ;" he was afraid it appeared, (though a professed friend) to say it was your sons, lest I might put a stop to its further progress.

Perhaps your Worships, may say of this as of the last, that there are reflections in it. To that I plead guilty, even before it is laid to my charge. But I would ask again, is there not a just cause ? It appears to me that it cannot be denied. And while I am the subject of a good and free constitution, and of a free country, I claim an equal privilege of all its rites. And therefore, with all due reverence to your worships, I must inform you that I do not consider I have a right to be threatened or intimidated into silence ! If I have said, done, or wrote evilly ; then bear witness of it, and point it out, in a particular manner. And if you can produce any thing against me, except standing for my right, and in my own defence (which I think I have a right to do ;) I would then acknowledge my fault with as much humility, as you could wish to see. And then you would be bound by the rules of

Scripture, as mentioned in my last, to forgive not only for one, two, or three offences ; but until seventy times seven."

Now perhaps, for thus standing in my own defence, your Worships may think, if not say, that I am crazy ! For, by more than one of you, only for defending my character, stating the truth, and giving good advice, I have already been called crazy ! and threatened with a horse-whipping in the bargain. And one of you have prescribed for my relief from that dreadful affliction as follows, viz.

"Soak your feet, take some physic, retire to your bed,
In the morn if no better, why then shave your head,
But if those prescriptions, to improve you should fail,
A copious bleeding, I should hope might prevail ;
But if as I fear, you're past every cure,

Look out in good time, and a strait jacket procure," &c.

Now all this was said and done, in consequence of having stood in my own defence, stated the truth, and gave good advice. And now I will leave it to your own consciences, if I were deserving of such treatment.

But now, after all that have hitherto been said, done, or wrote on the subject of the slope fine business ; in my opinion, the best way to put a stop to my writing any more on the subject, would be to pay back the fifteen pounds overplus money, which remains ; after paying ten pounds to the informer, seven or eight pounds more, for Court expences ; besides lawyers fees, &c. &c. And besides building a far better slope than the first. But if you are determined not to do that, (as it appears you are) then I hope you will be kind enough to inform me, what use you have, or mean to put it too.

I will now say to your Worships, what I said to as great as any of you, "If all who are rich and in high offices, have to do such things as I have pointed out in my former statements, I pray to God, that I may never be one or the other ; and must tell you plainly, that I would much rather live and die a beggar ! And I am taught to love all men, but to fear none !" For I find it written, in the only law book that I study in, which is the Bible, and the best of all books, "And I say unto you my friends, be not afraid of them that can kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do," &c. Again, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. So that we may boldly say, The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me." And again, "Do unto others, as you would they should do unto you."

Thus am I now, and have all along been doing to your Worships. And now permit me to ask, has it been, and is it still the case with you, even towards myself ; in the one single case, the slope fine ? If you will permit me to give my opinion, I must say, that I cannot believe it has been, from the first beginning till the present time. But even now, as it is better late than never, pay back the fifteen pounds if no more ; and I will then remain with love to your Worships, and to all the human race ; but still with anger and abhorrence to such conduct, as I have in my statements pointed out.

Your Worships most Obedt. Humble Servt.

S. M.

P. S. There is one more remark that just strikes my mind, that I must not leave out ; which is, even if I am crazy, as some of you

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have said, you cannot conscientiously say, to me, as Festus said to Paul, "Much learning doth make thee mad." No, surely, you cannot! But I can say with a clear conscience, what St. Paul said in return, "I am not mad most noble (*Justices*) but speak forth the words of truth and soberness." And therefore,

Blame me, your Worships, sure you never can,
For cutting the slope away to save the Dam:
Blame me for doing, what yourselves would do,
No fellow men, in such ways should pursue.

But that you've done, for standing for my right,
How could your Worships endure such a sight?
For would yourselves not do the very same?

How could you then on me lay so much blame?
Now then, just put yourselves in my own place,
Which surely is the way to try the case;
Then conscience would tell you I am right,
When I oppose what's wrong with all my might!

Do as we would be done by, is the thing
That on our consciences would leave no sting!
Likewise would keep us from going astray,
And always would lead us in the right way.

Your Worships blame me? no, you never can,
For standing for his right blame any man;
No, surely not, for that blame any one,
Or try to stop either his pen or tongue.

'Twould be such an unreasonable thing,
That on the conscience would leave a sting!
Therefore, I hope you will no more do the like,
If you do, I'll oppose it with all my might.

From one to another please pass this round,
Until Justice and love are with us found;
Then friendship too, would always abound,
Until our heads were laid quite under the ground.

Where no injustice will ever take place,
After we have run; this short mortal race:
And where our judge will no injustice do,
But will always do right, I now tell you.

No par-ti-a-li-ty! I will draw him astray,
But he will follow on in the right way;
Justice and mercy, will he keep in view,
Which is the way his creatures should pursue.

Now the better way, I should think would be,
Indeed, to pay the money back to me;
Most probably then, I should hold my clack,
And be your Humble Servt. old Sam Mack.

S. M.
mind, that I
some of you

LETTERS 8 & 9.

Mills Village, 30th Oct. 1834.

MAGISTRATES OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

I now beg leave to present your Worships with a retrospective view, of the good effect that my former statements have made upon your conduct, towards myself and family. The first were written in the Spring of 1832, in which I related what had taken place concerning the slope fine; with some other things, up to that time. And it appeared to have had some little effect, so as seemingly to open your eyes a little; for I was thus addressed by the Court, "I have seen your pamphlet Mr. Mack, and if you will get a professional man to write a petition for you, and hand it in to the Court, it shall be attended too."

Accordingly, the next fall term, I employed a lawyer, who wrote a petition and gave it into the Court. And that also had some effect: for it caused you to appoint another Committee to inspect the slope we had made; and to give in their returns the next term. This appearing to me, so much like putting off, (for you know very well, there could be nothing seen during that time, except water;) that I sent in an account of the cost and damages to my own family, by the slope, and slope fine business, for you to see the next spring term; which amounted to nearly sixty pounds. This I did, hoping that a view of such an account, might cause you to believe that at least, the fifteen pounds ought to be paid back. But that appeared not to have the least effect at all; for I have heard nothing of it since, except being told by the gentleman to whom I gave it, that he had given it in.

In the Spring of 1834, I sent in another statement; and that also had some effect; for it caused me to receive from the Court, (without any other satisfaction) what I called a severe reprimand: to which I made no reply then, but thought the more; and I was determined to hold out even unto the end, for we read, "He that holdeth out to the end, the same shall be saved," which of course means the same as being paid: for when they are saved, they are then amply paid for all their troubles. And I was still determined to give my answers in writing; as they would in that way always show for themselves. And therefore, notwithstanding all the head flaws, I had hitherto met with, last fall term I sent in another; which I enclosed, as I did all the others, except the one with the account, to the Custos: to whom I wrote as follows.—My Brother, should you believe from the account I have given of the slope fine business; that I have not been dealt with according to mercy and justice; I hope you will assist in having the fifteen pounds paid back. But on the other hand, should you think it was all right, and no more than I deserved, then, and in that case, I ask no other favour than to be informed what use you have, or mean to put it too? and also, what I have done that caused the reprimand, I received last spring term? so that I may humble myself before the Court: for I neither wish nor mean to contend against my superiors, nor against the laws of the land. But nevertheless, I think I have a right to stand in my own defence; and in writing too: for in that way it will always show for itself. But if I have written as I ought not to have done, I hope it will be imputed to my ignorance, and not to any

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contempt of the Court, or to any in authority.—Your attention to the above request, will very much oblige your brother and Humble Servt.

S. M.

The inclosed was returned by my Son, with word verbally, saying, "Tell your father, if he will write something that will be but short, and put not any Poetry in it, that I will try what I can do for him." Now I shall pay strict attention to that verballity, for all I shall say to it is,—It's hard to wait four years with patience, when all I ask, is only Justice : and if you don't pay back the Fifteen Pounds, I will spread my statements all round and round : and I declare, and solemnly protest, that would by far, be worse than all the rest. Surely I have warned you time after time, but still you withhold what ought to be mine ; no more warning now, will I ever give, so long as we all in the world doth live. Now then, your Worships have a choice to make, and you had best be careful which you take : for I think I've tried, long enough this way ; therefore I shall take other steps for my pay : and hereafter to the public I shall look, for what from me, you have unjustly took. Now since I write no Poetry this time, I hope you will excuse a little Rhyme : and I'll say no more, just for the present, but that I am still your humble servant.

S. M.

P. S. With regard to your imposing the fine at first, because a Lawyer said, "My Lord, they cut the slope away to prevent the fish from running up," you might have thought, that it was the case sure enough, that it was cut away for that purpose. But you ought to have known better than to believe all they would say. And I say, it was as great a falsehood, as were ever uttered. And perhaps your Worships might think that, I ought to ask for the Fifteen Pounds with as much humility, as if I were asking alms of you : and as I have not done so, it might have been the cause of its not being returned: But if such has been your ideas, I must beg leave to differ with you in opinion ; and inform you that, I consider it no more, (nor so much neither,) than my just due, which has been unjustly wrested from me, and therefore ought to be paid back.

When my sons were arraigned before the Court, they employed a Lawyer, who wrote an affidavit for them ; in which were stated the particulars, as explained in my first statement ; but it had no effect ; nor do I believe that a dozen of them would ; for it appeared, by what I was told by one of you, that judgement had been made up, and sentence passed, six months before. Though it is true, that it was considerably reduced ; for it was lowered from one hundred down to sixty pounds. Sixty Pounds ! what a pretty sum still, under its true circumstances, for a d— s— f— ! What merciful people myself and sons have had to deal with ! When the Apostle Paul was arraigned before the Court, and answering for himself, "The high priest commanded them that stood by him to smite him on the mouth. Then said Paul unto him, God shall smite thee, thou whited wall ; for sittest thou here to judge me after the law, and commandest me to be smitten contrary to the law ?" When sentence was passed on my sons, to pay such an enormous sum, for doing what I had ordered them to do, I think they ought, and might justly have said, thus : Sittest thou here to judge us according to law and justice, and commandest us to pay a fine, which is contrary to both ?

Two of you said in my own house, "Had it not been for us, the fine would have been much greater." I must suppose then, it was by your means that the forty pounds were taken off. It has been said, and by one of the faculty too, which I can prove; that there were some people, and myself was one of them, that prejudice was so strong against us, that it would be useless to take a cause to the Inferior Court, for we should be sure to lose it. Now this is an awful thing to be said, (and I fear not without too much reason, as I think my statements will clearly show;) about people who are appointed to execute both law and justice between man and man; and which ought to be done with impartiality to all. And I know not of any cause for all this, on my part, except that I am crazy enough to stand for my right, in the defence of both my character and property; and that I contend against par-ti-a-li-ty! which forms what I call p-i-r-a-ti-cal nests!

I only want, what's fair, and just and right;

These are the principles for which I fight!

And whosoever says, in this thing I'm wrong,

On the want side I think, they must belong.

As I am now and have been from the beginning, writing to your Worships, in order to show some of the evils of par-ti-a-li-ty! as well as to recover back the fifteen pounds again; I shall therefore, give a more particular statement of a transaction, which is but slightly touched upon in my first statement. In that it was thus stated, "I took an order for you to sign, and you told me that the committee had come to a determination not to sign any more orders until a proprietors meeting would be called, and therefore, you would not sign mine. In three or four days afterwards, without making any difficulty at all, you signed for two others to take up the same land." Now I shall state the particulars of that business, which will show how the land come to be given to the other two gentlemen, which is as follows: When you refused to sign my order, I then went to one of the other gentlemen of whom I had bought some undivided land and requested him to try in his own name; but knowing (I believe) who it was for, you refused to sign his also. I then looked upon myself to be completely shut out, and after a sleepless night, in which I closed not my eyes in sleep, (owing to my situation,) I went home the next morning. My situation was as follows, two of you as alluded to in my fourth letter, being the great folks, and therefore heads of the committee, with all the other heads of families in our Village, (were or appeared to be) combined together against myself and family: and I knew very well so soon as the proprietors meeting would take place, that those people would be ready with their orders and get the same land I was trying to get; this I was informed of by a friend who belonged on the other side: and I found it good to have a friend in the corner.

After I remained, I believe not more than one day at home, viewing my situation, I said to myself, well, I can do nothing here to mend the matter; nor can I see any way that I can, should I even go back to Liverpool: but at any rate said I, I will go back and look around; and perhaps something may turn up to my advantage, more than I can at present see or know for. While there, and looking around, to find out what I could. I happened to be telling my situation to one of you, when you said, I have a share of undivided land which I will sell, if I can get a good price. That will do said I to myself; for I did not believe that those great folks would refuse to sign for that gentleman, notwithstanding they had refused myself and one more before. Well, said I, if you will take it up in the place I will

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describe to you, I will give the highest price thats going: I will try them said he. I feel assured that they will not refuse you, said I, and then went to the other and desired him to be ready with his order and try them again, directly after they had signed for the first: for, said I, they will not like to deny you, just after they have signed for the other. And, sure enough, they both got their orders signed without the least difficulty.

Such were the plans and schemes I had to contrive, so as near as I could, to be a match for par-ti-a-li-ty! What an awful thing it is! and I write the word, so as to make it look as ugly as I can; in order that all who may behold it, may also behold its real deformity! and by that means be made to abhor it, even as I do myself.

And now I will state another case, which I have not as yet touched upon, in any of my former letters, which is as follows:—After these committee men and the rest of our Villagers had so managed their business, as to procure every lot for which an owner could be found in letter B. and one of them, even by detaining my order, till others could get it, as stated in my fourth letter. Having an idea that letter A. and B. would cross each other, and that letter A. would take place first, as I was always informed that it would: I then employed the Surveyor, and run out the tier of letter A. and purchased a lot on it that came out upon our river. But as soon as those great folks heard of it, they forbid the Surveyor to run it out; and then called a proprietor's meeting, in which they passed a vote that letter A. instead of letter B. should be moved around far enough to the westward for the lots upon it, to clear letter E. in doing which, the lot that I had bought was taken quite out of its place, and far from the river. Then as it was taken from what it was when I bought it, I did not consider that I had a right to pay for it; and therefore suffered myself to be sued for the amount; but I lost the suit, and had to pay for the lot and cost of Court, between forty and fifty pounds.

Such has been the way that those good friends (as they always tried to make me believe they were) have persued me. But I always say, actions speak louder than words. And it appears to me, had there not have been an over ruling power which protected me, that they would have brought me down, even to beggary! But thanks be to God, I am still in the land of the living, and make no doubt, but I shall be provided for so long as I live.

There is no doubt in my mind, but what those great folks as I call them, for they can say with the rich man, "I have much good laid up for many years." Were the means of influencing the judge against us; when hearing it said, that the Macks were a lawless set: and when he said, "If I can find out who cut the slope away, I will make them pay one hundred pounds, and build it up again." There is no doubt, according to my opinion, that it was said in consequence of what had been told him by those great folks. The one to whom he said it, and that told it to me, being one of them. Nor do I believe, if asked, that he would not altogether deny it. But had Sir Richard Phillip's 7th rule, as stated in my sixth letter, been attended too, it would not have been the case: that rule states as follows, "An impartial magistrate will jealously guard every avenue of his mind against the vice and wickedness of par-ti-a-li-ty; he will be careful not to be influenced by exparte statements, by crafty or malignant insinuations, or by interested and vulgar prejudices; and he will never fail to remember that, although justice is blind in regard to parties, she is all eye in her search after truth."

Had only that one, but most excellent rule been attended to as it ought to have been, I never should have had the usage from your Worships that I have had. I have wrote the two last statements, after lying awake five hours at one time the night before ; studying and bringing their particulars to my recollections, and placing them in the order they now stand.

And now allow me to ask your Worships, which I had the greatest reason to believe, either the profession of friendship which from time to time has been made by those great folks, or the usage that I have received from them ; as pointed out in my statements ? I think you will allow that actions speak louder than words.

For an illustration, I will state a case, Suppose that some one, who was greater and richer than any of your Worships, were to make great profession of friendship to either of you : but nevertheless, would at different times, and without any acknowledgment afterwards, up with his fist and knock you down. Which I ask would you have the greatest reason to believe, either the fair words, which as the old saying is butter no parsnips ? or the hard blows which knocked you down ? I think you would allow with me, that feeling is the naked truth : and that actions speak louder than words. And I can assure your Worships, that I have felt, and very severely too, the many hard blows which I have received : and have pointed some of them out.

I will now state two more cases, which come to my recollection last night between the hours of three and six o'clock.—1. One of you was kind enough to hire us about four hundred pounds, and required no other security than a Joint Note from myself and son : but when we began to make lee-way pretty fast, being engaged in navigation with one in town ; you then began to be uneasy about your money, and wanted other security ; and no blame to you neither : I then went to the other good friend, (the two being the great folks of the Committee as stated before) and told him you wanted your money secured ; and he was kind enough to offer the money on the same terms that we had it from yourself. I took the doubloons in my pockets, went to you and said, I have come Sir, to give you security for your money ; very well said you, you had best give the security on nominal property. I will produce such security, said I, that you will not refuse : do you produce the Note, cast up the interest, and see how much the whole amount will be ; and then I will produce the security. When that was done, I then produced the doubloons, and counted out the full amount at four pounds each. Ay, said you, but I can't give more than three pounds seventeen and sixpence for each doubloon ; or else you must pay me in Spanish dollars, which was what you had from me. At that time, but not when I got them, there was a premium on them. I do not suppose said I, that I can get dollars for you ; and if you do not allow four pounds for them, which is the same as I have given, and what they are going at, I cannot part with them ; and began to gather them up to put them back into my pockets. Ay, well said you then, I suppose I can part with them for the same again, and then took them. Now, said I, after I took up my Note, I hope when you part with it again, that you will try to get it into safer hands, so that you will be in no danger of losing it. But if I have been rightly informed, it was not the case ; for I have heard that you let an old smuggler have some after that, and that you lost it. It appeared to me, (whatever it might

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to others) that when you was trying to get dollars from me, on which there was a premium, or 2s. 6d. on each doubloon, besides the interest that it looked like close shaving; and bordering very close on idolitry. No wonder I think, that the Apostle should call the love of money, the root of all evil, and covetousness idolitry.

The 2d. is as follows, One of you was trying to get a grant of a 200 acre lot for another man, who owed you, and you knew it would fall into your own hands; and one of my brothers children was trying to get the same for himself and brothers. When I was in Halifax, I went to see the Surveyor General, (as requested) on their behalf; and he got me to write a statement of my ideas about the lot; who I thought ought to have it, &c. And after you had seen what I wrote, you then advised me very seriously, as a friend, to go and take it up; for, said you, you have wrote more than is correct, and therefore you had better go and take it up again. When yourself, or any other will convince me, that I have wrote more than is correct, said I, then I will take it up again, or make any acknowledgment that may be thought reasonable; but not before. No doubt but you found what I had wrote, to be a great stumbling block in the way of your getting the lot. But when you found that you could not frighten me (as you must have expected) then said you, — Well, if you will allow me to get the lot in the other man's name, I will see that your brother's children shall have the one half of it. This you fairly promised, and I like a fool believed you; and on them conditions, (thinking it would be but fair that both families should have it) I went with you to the Surveyor General's Office, stated to him the terms we had come upon, and desired him to let you have the grant in the other man's name: and that was all my brother's children got of the lot: but you got it into your own hands, which no doubt was your aim, all along. The two foregoing statements show very clearly, I think, what the love of money will do.

My thoughts last night brought the following circumstance to my recollection, one of your Worships on a certain occasion, addressed me thus, Mr. Mack, said you, I think by this time, you must be nearly superfine: for you have been through H.'s Mill, and through D. and W.'s Mill, and are now going through W.'s Mill: and by the time you get through the one you are now in, I think you will be quite superfine. And I did not wonder at all at your saying so, for those three Mills ground two thousand pounds out of our pockets.

And shortly after I had passed through the above described Mills, I got hooked into another, which may well be called Houston's Mill, and although I was not long in it, nevertheless, it gave me a pretty severe grinding; for it ground me into Halifax Jail about nine o'clock in the evening of a very cold night; where I had to stop the remainder of the night, in what is called the long room: and part of the next day in one that was more respectable. The particulars of my passage through this Mill, has some remarkable things connected with it, and perhaps may be given, in a subsequent piece.

And after I had passed through those four, besides some other private Mills, not yet described; I then passed through the Committee Mill, already mentioned. And not long after I had been thus ground, so as to be made one or two degrees finer than superfine; and almost into dust! your honours then, by paying ten pounds out of our own

pockets, to a drunken informer, got me fixed into what may justly be called, (though it gives offence,) a D— S— F— Mill ! in which I have been ground for the last eight years. But I have made up my mind to make my escape from that Mill, after the next spring term.

And then, after being thus ground by others, I intend to set to work grinding for the public, on my own account. And if any of your Worships could recommend me to a good Miller, (for of course I shall have to employ one,) I should feel very much obliged to you : one that will not take too much toll, but will do justice, both to the public, and to myself. And then, if your Worships, and the public in general will favour me with your custom ; so that I might get as much ground back again into my pockets, as have been unjustly ground and squeezed out of them ; I think I should feel very thankful. But if not so much, and I can only get enough to pay the Miller, and keep him at work ; and can see any prospect of benefiting my fellow creatures, I expect to continue so long as I am able.

While I'm able to cogitate by nights,
And in the morning to sit down and write ;
I'll work and grind for the public that way,
And from them try, to get part of my pay.
Par-ti-a-li-ty ! I mean to expose,
To all those who will look beyond their nose ;
Some good I think, it will do to the world,
From whence such a thing ought surely be hurld !
I think you'll know what I mean by this time,
For I have told you in Prose, Verse, and Rhyme.

More night thoughts, last night I lie thinking what excuse could be made for those who were acting in public offices, and have been grinding me as I have described : and I could find none except for one : and for him I formed some in my fourth letter, viz :

"The Judge being a stranger I did not blame,
For I perhaps, might have done the same :
Tho' sure, I certainly think that he ought,
To have taken, more pains to search it out :
And not depend on what he was told,
By those, who in par-ti-a-li-ty ! grows bold !"

Now there are no doubts in my own mind, but what, by being a stranger and believing what had been told him by those great committee men, about the Macks being a lawless set, &c. was the cause of his mind being "influenced by exparte statements, and by crafty and malignant insinuations," which he ought not to have allowed. Yet I really believe that, I might have been catched in the same trap myself up to that time : for what stranger could thought it possible that, such people could have acted as they did. But I could find no excuse for those who pretended to be my friends, (for surely it could be nothing else,) and would thus insinuate things into the mind of a stranger.— And if they think I have deserved such usage from them, either in their public capacities or private characters, then let them point out which way ; either to myself or to the public, which they please : this I require, demand, and dare them too.

By a Lawyer I was told, soon after my first statement had been received, that he heard the Judge say, I should have my money

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paid back. And I really believe he thought that it ought to be : and in my own opinion, it would have been ; had there not have been too many who thought otherwise. And why you should thus deal with me, again I request to know the cause ? St. Peter says, " For it is better, if the will of God be so, that ye suffer for well doing, than for evil doing." And I say, I have not suffered for evil, but for well doing : and defy any proof to the contrary.

But perhaps, your Worships might wish to know what good I have done : and if so, I will inform you. Ever since I have been a husband, a father, and master of a family, which has been for nearly forty four years ; I have endeavoured to discharge my duty as I ought in all those capacities ; working hard during the greater part of that time ; to procure a livelihood for myself and family. During which time, we have raised up five sons and six daughters to be men and women grown ; till the youngest has become a married woman : and have endeavoured to bring them up in an honest and industrious way ; and in the nurture and admonition of the Lord : besides burying five while young. And now I am a grandfather to nineteen children in Nova-Scotia, and I expect to four or five in England. And if I live till the thirteenth of next November shall be sixty seven years of age.

More nocturnal thoughts, I was thinking last night, of what my son told me that one of those committee gentlemen said to him ; when speaking of his father, he said, " Your father is as crooked as a d— ! I can make no hand at all of him." I know not what you could mean by saying so, except it was that, you could not bring me so low, and make me as humble, and as much like your servant, as you would wish.

And I am often astonished, that such conduct from great folks, as I have in part described ; has not before this time, made me as straight, and as humble, as death, a winding sheet, a coffin and a grave could make me. But thanks be to God, my Heavenly Father, that I am still a living monument, and a witness of his sparing mercy.

I admit that Scripture commands us to obey Magistrates, and I am willing so to do : but not in unlawful commands : such as, " Write no more to us, or we must take notice of it." It also commands us to " Honour all men ; Love the brotherhood ; Fear God ; Honour the King." All this I can say with a clear conscience, I do. And it teaches us " to love all men, but to fear none." And this also I do.— " The fear of the Lord, is the beginning of wisdom." This I have proved by my own experience.

Some of my last nocturnal preambulatory thoughts, which took place between three and six o'clock this morning, were as follows : In the great stir about getting land as already described, I petitioned for a grant of some, at the head of our river ; but had not got it secured : and I was informed by my friend in the corner, that one of those committee gentlemen had gone to Halifax, and was going to undermine me, and get the same land that I had petitioned for : and knowing that great folks could do almost any thing ; I had therefore to go off to Halifax in the month of March : and by so doing succeeded in getting a grant for nearly five hundred acres.

And I also thought of another strange circumstance, which has taken place since that time. The lot of land which is just about in the

same place in letter B. that the lot was in in letter A. which we had bought, and was afterwards moved away to the Westward as stated before ; has since that time, by passing through the Court of Chancery, fallen into the hands of four of my own sons: and for which they would not take four time the sum it cost them ; which was nearly fifty pounds. Strange things sometimes take place.

And I also thought that, after all the charges I had brought against the two committee men, and one more gentleman amongst you, at that time ; that it would also be right to give you what credit you justly deserve : for I would wish to give every man their just due. You have all three been very kind in hiring money to us, when ever I asked for it : and one of you have been so kind as to offer it on your own accord without being asked. You offered me the sixty pounds I had to pay after passing through Houston's Mill. And you have all entertained myself and others of the family at your own houses ; and likewise yourselves and ladies have visited us, and been entertained at our house. And we have owed one of you about eight hundred pounds at one time, and you never required any other security than a note of hand : and you got for us a bounty on turrips for one year : and at different times have taken me by the arm, and we have walked along very lovingly and friendly together. Now I look upon all those things to be true and real marks of friendship : and had you not have knocked me down at other times, as I have stated ; I should always have considered them as such. But such hard blows as I have received from you, has given me reason to suspect there was something at the bottom of all that friendship, which was far from being genuine. I have given all the Cr. that I could recollect : but I can assure you that, I have not produced nearly all the Dr. yet.

I have only kept this kind of Dr. and Cr. with three of your Worships ; nor have I any thing to bring against any more of you in particular, except the Wharf and d— s— f— Mill grinding : and I will leave that business, for each of your own consciences to inform you what part you have taken in it. There are none of you, who have been made Magistrates, since four years ago next term, that could have had any hand (as Magistrates) in the slope fine business ; except in not having the overpluss toll paid back. And, in my opinion after you receive this, that you had better give the sheriff orders to pay it back to its proper owner : or, to give me an order upon him for it.

Then please to pay back the overplus toll,
Either in good Bank Notes, Silver or Gold ;
For either will be acceptable to me,
And that you may have the pleasure to see.

And at the conclusion of the above thoughts, perceiving the letter to be daily growing ; the following lines came into my mind.

It grows—as if of spontaneous growth ;
It grows from the pen, and not from the mouth :
It grows both night and day—it still grows on—
It grows—till at length it has grown quite long.
It grows midway—and not from the top—
It grows—and I can't tell when it will stop !

My last nocturnal thoughts commenced with what Joseph said,

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when he made himself known to his brethren ; he said, " Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither : for God did send me before you to preserve life." Now I will say nearly the same to your Worships, Be not angry or grieved with yourselves, for what you have done to me : for, I believe it was God that done it, for the purpose of exposing par-ti-a-li-ty ! For otherwise, I cannot conceive how it could be possible, " for well doing," how any human being could have received such usage, from their fellow creatures, as I have received from your Worships.

Again, I thought of Pharaoh's case, how his heart was hardened, for the purpose of causing him to detain the children of Israel, till the Egyptians were afflicted with the ten plagues. The Lord said to Moses, " And I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and multiply my signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt." And again he said, " For I have hardened his heart, that I might shew these my signs before him." And it appears to me, had not the hearts of those committee men, and some others among you been hardened ; that they never could have used an innocent man, as I have described. But, if they can make out that, I am not that innocent man I profess to be ; then let them do so to the satisfaction of the public.

Pharaoh at different times drove Moses from his presence : one time he said, " Get thee from me, take heed to thyself, see my face no more." But to me it was only said, " write no more to us, or we must take notice of it." I believe all those things were done in order that par-ti-a-li-ty ! might be the more clearly exposed, by being exhibited to public view. And this belief causes me to feel no ill to those who have thus used me. Again, the Lord, in speaking to Pharaoh, says, " And in very deed for this cause have I raised thee up, that I might shew in thee my power, &c. And the Lord said unto Moses, Pharaoh shall not hearken unto you ; that my wonders may be multiplied in the land of Egypt." Nor would your Worships hearken unto me, so as to pay back the fifteen pounds, until par-ti-a-li-ty ! and pi-ra-ti-cal nests ! should be properly exposed. For, had you paid me the fifteen pounds before, it would have put a stop to my writing any more : and had Pharaoh let the children of Israel go before he died ; it would have prevented some of the plagues from being inflicted.

Again, God said to Moses, " And I behold, I will hearde the hearts of the Egyptians, and they shall follow them : and I will get me honour upon Pharaoh and upon all his host." And now he will get him honour, in exposing par-ti-a-li-ty ! and pi-ra-ti-cal nests ! And, in the protection of those who put their trust in him : for his word declares that, " They who put their trust in him, shall never be confounded." Such is my belief, and the excuse I make, for those who call themselves friends, but contradict their profession by their works which I think speak louder than words.

Feb. 25.—This morning I took a walk up to the Dam; and while there I recollected a law that some of your Worships made, not many years since ; which was, That no fish should be caught within one hundred feet of the Dam. Now it appears to me, that such a law must have been planned, by some very deep and designing person, or persons. In that law were contained the following language, viz. Although you own the place where you catch your fish by purchase ;

and have enjoyed the privilege for more than fifty years : nevertheless, you are now to enjoy it no longer : for we prefer letting the fish all run past your place of catching them, up to the people who live at the head of the river. You can fish below that distance, where we do not expect that but few, if any can be caught, as long as you please.— Such please your honours, was the language contained in that law.

And now allow me to ask a few plain, simple questions, First, Do you think it was right for you to make such a law? one that would deprive us of a privilege we had come by honestly ; and had to my certain knowledge, enjoyed for more than fifty years ? 2. Do you not think we did right in breaking such a law ? 3. Can you believe that the Macks ought to be called a lawless set for breaking it ? And 4th. Can you have any reason to believe that, those who have planned, and been at the bottom work, of thus grinding an innocent man for so many years ; in the different Mills that I have described, until he was ground almost into dust, can be people who fear God and honour the King ; under whose authority they act ? I request you to answer the above questions, as candidly as I did the question you asked me last spring term. You asked if I thought that catching Alewives with seines, below the mouth of the river damaged the fishery ? I cannot believe it to be of any other damage, than preventing what fish they would catch, from running up the river. One of your Worshipps said, "A very candid answer." And I hope that you will answer those questions as candidly and impartially as I answered yours.

The law I have mentioned, and the committee work, when my order was detained, till a letter was wrote to others that they might get the land before me; and while taking breakfast with one of its members, that an order should be wrote and signed in favour of another ; and when they would not sign my order as well as for others ; and the slope fine business, besides many other things, all seem to be in unison with each other. And, if it can be right for any of his Majesty's subjects to be thus used ; then I hope that some one will convince me of my error : for if it is right, I must be in great error.

I should like very well to know what answer his Majesty King William, would give to the foregoing questions ; and what he would say to the usage I have had, as pointed out in my letters to your Worshipps. Methinks he would express his astonishment, nearly in the following terms ; I am quite astonished that any of my subjects should be thus used, and especially when I perceive that the usage complained of, are from those very gentlemen, who act as magistrates under my authority ; and who have been chosen, (or ought to have been) for the very purpose of preventing such things, from ever taking place : and that they might administer both law and justice, impartially to all my subjects, over whom they are placed. And my astonishment is still increased, (I think he would say,) to perceive that they do not lay any thing criminal to Mack's charge : not even in their reprimand. They say to him, you don't write in a good spirit ; there are reflections in your writings ; you call the fine, a Dam fine piece of business ; your respectability has saved you so far, but do not you write to us any more, or we must take notice of it. Astonishing indeed ! For they do not even lay the charge of falsehood to his writings, or contradict any part of them ; but try to intimidate him, so as to put a stop to

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his complaints. And I think he would further add, and say to those committee gentlemen, if no more, "Give an account of thy stewardships, for thou mayest be no longer stewards, over my subjects to deal thus with them."

And to some of the others, I think his Majesty would say, Never again, do you listen to the insinuations of any of your brethren, be they high or low, rich or poor, or to any other person or persons against any of my subjects; so as to deal with them as a lawless set; until the charge has been more fairly proved against them. You should always pay strict attention to the rules laid down by Sir Richard Philips and others, for those to follow, who act as Magistrates in any of my Dominions. And in my opinion, he would further add, and say, I think that old Mack, (or whatever else he might please to call me) has done perfectly right, to expose such things: and I should hope that his doing so might have its desired effect: which appears to be, that impartial justice might be administered to all of my subjects: to the destruction of par-ti-a-li-ty! And to the breaking up of all pi-ra-ti-cal nests! For they are what I do not countenance, and would wish to see a stop put to all such abominable things! Such I think would be nearly the language of his Majesty, our good King William, in answer to the questions, I have asked, and to the complaints I have made in my letters to your Worships: for it appears that he has been aiming at the destruction of such abuses, and at a reformation of other things, ever since he ascended to the throne.

I have been called crazy, lazy, and fool!
Take this letter, for samples of the whole:
And remember—those who wish to be wise,
That fools you must become to gain that prize.
Let this sink deep—into every heart,
Nor don't you from there, e'er let it depart:
Impartial wisdom—then will you gain,
Which you should strive very hard to obtain.

After three nocturnal studies, since I thought of the Dam and fish law, I have wrote what is stated from that time.

In my studies last night, I thought that this letter was growing to an uncommon length; and that my letters in general were long. And I thought it would be right to give my reasons for their being so: I perceive that my reasons were as follows:—They are all written for the purpose of upholding the truth; and for the destruction of errors: both for the benefit of those to whom I write, and also for the benefit of the public, before whom I expect them to appear. Therefore, under those circumstances, I do not think proper to knock them off in double quick time: as I said to two Baptist Ministers, that they did, in answering some of my long letters: and as they are very short, for the satisfaction of all who may read this, I will produce a copy of one of them, just as it stands in the original.

Domitian was considered
a silly man when
catching and killing
flies when he ought to
have been Governing Rome

and I am
 sure I would be more so
 If I took the trouble to
 read and answer such
 Jargon as comes from
 under the hand of the
 too well known but
 Simple Superstitious
 Samuel Mack

The above letter came from one who had engaged himself for a preacher of the gospel : in answer to one of my long letters. And I think it may be easily known from his letter, how well he was qualified to fulfil his engagement.

To you before, I did apologize,
 For the length of this letter, and its size ;
 Now then I must apologize once more,
 For 'tis thrice so long as it was before.
 The piece that have been put in the middle,
 Has lengthened it out, more than a little :
 Notwithstanding, I hope you'll me excuse,
 Nor think your patience I mean to abuse.

March 6. This morning, between five and six o'clock, I recollected what I heard a man say, nearly fifty years ago : he had been a preacher of the gospel, but was then pleading a case at the bar : and while thus engaged for his client, he said, " Damn, all, par-ti-a-li-ty ! " And I calculate as the Yankees say, that it ought to be d—d. And I guess that all who has been ground in its Mills as fine as I have would say the same.

After I wrote the above, breakfast being then ready, I opened the Testament, to read a chapter, and pray ; as my custom is : and opened it on the 2nd. chap. St. James's Epistle, which I read ; and it appeared to me very applicable to the subject of my letter. For, in that chapter we are shewn the evils of par-ti-a-li-ty ! Of oppression ! And the folly of expecting to be saved by faith without works : which may be called Antinomianism. With regard to par-ti-a-li-ty ! the Apostle says, " Are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts ? " The same as when the Macks were judged to be a lawless set, and dealt with accordingly. And with regard to oppression, he says, " Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgement seats ? " For instance, just as my sons were drawn before your judgement seat : and there oppressed with an enormous Dam, and slope fine ! And as I have been, by being ground in the different Mills already described.

March 7. While walking down on the ice to Portmidway, this morning ; it came into my mind that I would ask your Worships a few more questions. And not expecting an answer from you, I shall answer them myself, as I go along. First then, Do you think I should act like a faithful servant to my Master ? 2. Or a faithful subject to his Majesty King William ? 3. Or as a fellow creature ought to act, towards your Worships and the public in general, were I to pass by the usage I have had without exposing it ? I cannot believe that I should act the faithful part, in either case. 4. Do you not think that I

should fail in my duty towards my family, were I not to look after the Fifteen pounds? I think that I would. 5. Do not you believe that I ought (if I could) to recover the whole amount of my account rendered to your Worships in 1832, with interest till paid? My belief is, that I should have an undoubted right. For in my own opinion, it was par-ti-a-li-ty that caused the whole of it; and as I said before, that it was the two committee gentlemen, which were the principle planners. 6. And do you believe that those who do such things as I have pointed out, (though they might be rich,) are capable, and fit people to act as Magistrates to administer both law and justice; (that should be administered impartially to all,) in any of his Majesty's Dominions? In my opinion they are not.

March 11. I was thinking the other night, that there were many strange things in connexion with this letter. Such of them as I can recollect, are as follows: I thought it was strange that it should be cut in two pieces, and then joined together again, like some vessels. 2. Because the piece put in, is longer than the first. 3. That after it had been concluded three different times, that it should be begun again. 4. And in the middle too. 5. That the author in his night cogitations should think of putting in a little more. 6. And how to put it in without destroying the first part. 7. Strange, because he only meant at first to add one half sheet. 8. And instead of which he added seven. 9. Strange because it cannot be seen where they commenced nor where they ended. 10. Because he expected that each half sheet would be the last. 11. Because it explains the meaning of a piratical-nest! 12. Points out many of them. 13. Shews the evil nature of par-ti-a-li-ty! 14. Was commenced and concluded four different times. 15. Mostly studied in the night. 16. Long time from the time it was commenced, till it was finished. 17. Some time after it was first finished till it was commenced again. 18. Because it describes some strange kind of Mills. 19. And how many its author passed through, before he was made what others called superfine. 20. Also some of those he passed through afterwards. 21. Because it points out how very fine he was ground in those Mills. 22. And which they were that ground two thousand pounds out of our pockets. 23. And how their Millers have taken too much toll. 24. Where some of it is deposited. 25. And how long the author has been trying to get it paid back. 26. Strange because it contains the copies of two other letters. 27. And one of them from a Baptist minister. 28. Because it shews his capability to preach the gospel. 29. Written for the purpose of exposing par-ti-a-li-ty! 30. And for the purpose of breaking up pi-ra-ti-cal nests! 31. Written by one that two of your Worships besides others has called crazy! 32. Wrote by a forgetful man. 33. Showing that a forgetful man, can be made to recollect a great many things. 34. Wrote by a pen made of a strange quill, a Turkey's. 35. By one, who, by way of derision is called a perfect man. 36. Because some parts of it, is allegorical. 37. And other parts ironically wrote. 38. Nothing but the truth, and mostly to be taken in its plain literal meaning. 39. Because it contains a very sincere prayer. 40. And if trees can be known by their fruit (and we are informed that they are) then it must have been even for his enemies, thus fulfilling the Scripture, which say, "But I say unto you which hear, love your enemies, do good unto them which hate you. Bless them which curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you." 41.

Because written by one who is, as David said, "A wonder unto many." 42. Strange because its author takes the Bible for his law book. 43. And quotes many passages from it. 44. Because there are many questions in it. 45. And like as if, of spontaneous growth. 46. And that it grows both night and day. 47. Because it is a plain hearted and faithful letter. 47. And gives Dr. and Cr. between the author and those to whom he writes. 48. Both in property and in actions. 49. Because it is a very long letter. 50. Because it tells what a ministerial lawyer said, while pleading a cause, nearly fifty years ago. And the 51st reason is, that although its author feels no ill will towards those to whom he is writing; nevertheless, that he feels an abhorrence and a hatred to those things against which he writes: which are par-ti-a-li-ty! and pi-ra-ti-cal-nests! And his opinion is that, all such evil things ought to be d—d, throughout the whole world! And his belief is, that all honest and impartial people will join with him, and say the same.

Par-ti-a-li-ty! O thou ugly thing!
 On your friend's character, you leave a sting!
 And those who act, in the most public place,
 Even in these, you're apt to show your face.
 You ought to be driven, clean from the world;
 From every man's heart you should be hurled:
 For in the world, you are not fit to dwell,
 And therefore, should be driven down to HELL!

I have heard that one of your honours have said, that I call you all pirates! the charge is not correct. And perhaps it may not be amiss here, to explain what I mean by a pi-ra-ti-cal nest! which word I suppose has been the cause of the above charge. I have different meanings for the word: and the way I first come to make use of it was, in a religious point of view: when Calvinists would make out that St. Paul wrote his own personal and present experience, from the 14th verse to the end of the 7th Chap. to the Romans; and when they commit sin, say, "It is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me," &c. I then said, that they made that passage into a pi-ra-ti-cal nest! where they found shelter for all kinds of sin.

And when those who act in public offices, make such places to screen them, in acting partially towards their fellow creatures; I then, call such places pi-ra-ti-cal-nests! where they find sheiter for their par-ti-a-li-ty! But surely this would not be calling either Calvinists or partial people pirates! Though I must confess, that according to my own opinion, neither of them does right.

I shall now touch upon the Wharf business. I was told by one of the grand-jury, who presented it as an encroachment, that they were determined (using his own words) not to make a scape-goat of me, and therefore they presented the encroachment of one more, at the same time. But it was easily seen it was only done that I might have a partner in the beginning: for I have not heard of any indictment being preferred against the other: though both yourselves and the grand jury, have continued to co-operate with each other, till you have accomplished your ends, in both the Wharf and the slope fine business. But my partner and many others, can enjoy their encroachments, without being disturbed.

And if there's not, par-ti-a-li-ty here!
 Then I know not for it, which way to steer:

But that these are, is quite plain to see,
And where they are—there is iniquity.

I was asked by a professional man, this fall term, if the Justices paid me back the fifteen pounds yet? No, said I, they have not. It is a d—d shame, said he, that they do not pay you. And I was informed by him who wrote the Petition for me, that you had not even paid for that; after waiting two years. So, it appears you mean that I shall pay for that also, besides losing all the rest.

Two of your Worships, in an arbitration between myself and sons, and another man; by believing the lies told by the other, (who understood the business very well) and disbelieving the truth declared by three of us, caused us to lose nearly eighty pounds by him. And, because I was not pleased with it, one of you said to another, (not knowing that I was close by) "Daddy Mack is not pleased with the award." No said I, making answer, Daddy M. is not well pleased with it: neither would Daddy D. be, were his heart not scared, as with a hot iron. And had you not believed the lies told by the other, and disbelieved the truth told by three of us, you never could have given such an award. You told us a lie once, said one of you. I defy you, or any one else, said I, to prove that I told a lie. You told us that you would abide by our settling as arbitrators for you once before, and afterwards (because you was not bound under bonds) you would not stand to what you said. And it really appeared, because I was then bound, that you meant to make me pay for the old score: and had I remembered what had taken place some years before, as well as that gentleman did, you would not have had the opportunity to serve me the same way again: but I had forgotten all about it, till he mentioned it. I applied to the Judges to set aside the last award; but it was all in vain. It was like the law of the "Medes and Persians, which altereth not." Does it look any way likely that we should have sued the other, had we not have known that there was a balance in our favour: and instead of about forty pounds that we expected to get, it was brought in for us to pay more than thirty. By the same two gentlemen that said, "Had it not been for us, the fine would have been much higher."

I have produced these things and still could produce many more, in order to add further proof, and show more clearly the cause that myself and others have had to say, that the tide of prejudice has been, and still continues to be strong against me: and I expect to lay all my statements before the public. And then you can do the same: and state your reasons and what cause I have given for being thus used; which will be all very fair.

I'm sorry that such things I have to state,
But the plain truth indeed, I must relate;
The evils of par-ti-a-li-ty to show,
That we all might be sure to let it go.
My studies are chiefly done in the night,
And in the morning I sit down and write:
Now this is as true—that you may depend,
As your conduct to me, I can't commend.

I was told by one of you, That when Judge H. gave his charge to the Jury last July term; in a cause between a rich man and a poor woman, that he said, The law in every Court of Justice is like the grave, (or ought to be, I think he should have said,) it brings all upon a level; it makes no difference between the rich and the poor; it has no respect to persons;

but serves all alike. You appeared to be well satisfied with the charges given by, and the conduct altogether of the new Judge; and wished I had been present to have heard him. And now I say to you all, and to all who act in public capacities, "Go thou and do likewise." "Lie not one to another, speak every man truth with his neighbour." Again, "Thus speaketh the Lord of hosts, saying, Execute true judgment, and shew mercy and compassion every man to his neighbour." Again, "These are the things that ye shall do; speak ye every man truth to his neighbour; execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates; and let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbour;" (as some of you have against the Macks) "and love no false oath; for all these things I hate saith the Lord." By the Prophet Zacha. The above quotations are taken from a very ancient law-book; and one of unquestionable authority; no less than the word of God!

I have been at both the Supreme and Inferior Courts, when it was very evident to all who were present that several in giving in their evidences, took false oaths! I was really in hopes that the Judges would, and expected to have heard them give such reprimands as they justly deserved; for such dreadful conduct! Were such people to receive reprimands from the Court; there is no doubt in my mind, but it would soon put a stop to such awful swearing! For it would be such a warning, and strike such a dread, not only in themselves, but to all who would be present, that even were they not afraid of the law of God, they would be afraid of the laws of man. But so long as they can escape with impunity, it causes them to be so hardened in such crimes, as neither to fear the laws of God nor man. I had a desire to be in the Judges place a little while, both for their own good, and for the good of Society.

But although they escaped, it was not the case with myself; for I received a severe reprimand, when in my own opinion, I was not in the least deserving. Nor would you even, (though earnestly requested,) grant the satisfaction to inform me what my crime had been, from which my respectability had saved me: or of letting me know what use you had, or was going to put the fifteen pounds too. These things also show that, the guilty often escape in this world, when even the innocent are punished. But it will not be so in the next, that is one good thing.

And now I ask, was all that doing as you would wish that others should do unto you? And do you think that, you have acted towards me, according to justice and impartiality? I shall leave these two questions for yourselves and the public to solve. David, in his prayer to God, said, "Let not them that are mine enemies wrongfully rejoice over me: neither let them wink with the eye that hate me without a cause." But I say, with Stephen, "Lord lay not these sins to their charge." "Now the things which I write unto you, behold, before God, I lie not."

No more than true statements have I made,

For my pen I would not, so much degrade:

As to state falsehoods, and say they are true,

In no such way, do I ever pursue.

And since this is the last time I expect to trouble your Worships, either about the slope fine business, or, for the fifteen pounds: I hope on that account, that you will excuse its length. For, as it was to be

the last, I had of course to be the more particular : so as to do the cause that justice, that it necessarily required. I feel no ill will towards any of you, but nevertheless, I do abhor partiality ! And if the statements which I have made in all my letters, do not exhibit a pretty large share of it ; then I must believe that those who have said, I were both crazy and foolish, must have said right. And, in that case, let me write whatever I will ; I think there are very reasonable excuses for me. And, in my opinion, your Worship, and all who are in their right mind, and enjoy the blessing of good sense and much wit ; ought to think the same. " Judge ye what I say, and the Lord give (us) understanding in all things."

But whether I am crazy and foolish or not, let us all seek, till we obtain the wisdom which cometh down from above ; of which the Apostle James writes as follows, " But the wisdom that is from above, is first pure, then peaceable, without partiality, and hypocrisy !" Such is the wisdom that all should seek till they find. But more especially those, who like your Worships, act in public capacities ; particularly as Justices of the Peace. In the 20th rule for Magistrates to go by, as mentioned in the sixth letter to Worships ; it says thus— " A Justice of the Peace holding a commission from a constitutional King of England, and his authority under the mild laws of England, will always feel" (or ought to feel) " that his power is conferred for the purpose of increasing the happiness of all who are subjects to his cognizance, and within his jurisdiction:" (but not by laying a hundred, or even a sixty pound slope fine upon them.) " that he is the guardian of public morals;" (then they ought I should think, reprimand those who take false oaths before them,) " a conservator of the peace, and protector of the public and personal rights of the people, and that it much depends on the wisdom and prudence of Justices of the Peace," (and in my opinion, on their impartiality too ;) " whether the social compact which binds the people into one nation, under one ruler, and one code of laws, serve as a curse or a blessing." A most excellent rule, such as I am willing to live and die by. But where is the use of having good rules to go by, when they are not attended too ? And certainly my statements will clearly show that they are not. And in my opinion, their conduct too often prove a curse instead of a blessing, to the people over whom they rule. And for proof of which, take a view of my statements, besides many more that I could still produce.

I now conclude, by subscribing myself as heretofore,

Your most obed^t. humble servt.

S. M.

" N. B. Since the two foregoing parts were written, I have been told by the Sheriff that the fifteen pounds is in his hands ; and that he is ready to give it up, whenever you say the word.

And if you don't see fit to give that word,

'Twill show that your conduct remains absurd ;

But if you do—then you'll do right at last,

And I will forgive whatever has past.

And I have found out at last, after four years are nearly expired, where the fifteen pounds are deposited : but no thanks to your honours, surely, for that information ; for though I requested to know what you had done, or was going to do with it, and also what my respectability

had saved me from : nevertheless, you would not even grant these two small favours. " Finally, brethren, farewell, be perfect, be of good comfort, be of mind," &c. And it appears that you are, in your conduct towards myself. Please excuse plain dealing.

S. M.

On the cover I wrote as follows,

The within had grown to such an uncommon length that I intended to have inclosed it in clean paper : but receiving the 23d No. of the Temperance Recorder the day after it was finished; I have thought proper to make some observations on the last part of the charge given to the Jury on the libel case ; it is as follows, " If they, (the Jury) should decide that it is not a libel, they will, in effect declare, that the papers contain no charges against the Magistrates ; and it would be for them to say, whether such was the case."

Now it appears to me, that this was in effect, saying thus—Every charge brought against Magistrates, be they great or small, just or unjust, and ever so much the truth ; still, they are libels : and of course those who bring them may be justly prosecuted for libellers. And it goes farther still ; for according to my opinion, it says thus—Magistrates you can flich not only one, buttwo thousand pounds a year from the public if you think proper so to do. Or, you can show as much par-ti-a-li-ty ! and oppress those over whom you rule, and grind them with as many d—s—f—s and in as many par-ti-a-li-ty Mills, as you please : even till they are made as fine as you wish them to be ; and you can take toll enough to pay informers and all other expences ; and as much more as you like. And if any one will dare to be bold enough to make any complaints against you for so doing ; they shall or may be prosecuted for libellers. How astonishing ! for were such things supported, or even allowed ; it would be establishing the very worst kind of tyranny and oppression : such as I have never heard of under the most despotic government.

But I am happy to find however, for the benefit of both the present and future ages, that the Jury did not consider it in the same light ; and therefore gave in a just, right, and proper verdict ; such as deserve the praise and thanks of the whole community. And when Magistrates, and all who act in public capacities, know before hand that their conduct will be pointed out, it will cause them to act on quite a different scale to what they have done for many years past. And in my opinion it is high time that a stop should be put to such things ; and that Magistrates should be taught better lessons ; so that Justice might be more impartially done to all who live under our good Government, and are subjects to so good a King : one who wishes no injustice done to any of his subjects.

Let the conduct of public men come forth,
Be known from East to West, from South to North :
Par-ti-a-li-ty ! will then be brought down,
It will not be seen—in Village or Town.

And this by the Press, must surely be done ;
I am pleas'd to see that it has begun :
It is the beginning of better days,
When Magistrates will have to mend their ways.

They've began it seems, at head quarters first,
And begin next in Queen's County we must ;
May it run, from County to County round,
Till a pi-ra-ti-cal nest ! cannot be found !

O ! most happy days ! Those we join to hail,
When the Press with liberty will prevail :
Impartial Justice will then take place,
Par-ti-a-li-ty ! have to hide its face.

We hail the happy, and enlightened day,
When Juries need not mind what Judges say ;
But are bound, unless they give their charges right,
To fight against them with all their might.

They have first began at the fountain head,
To show that we—no danger need to dread ;
But come forth boldly—injustice oppose,
Until it shall not dare to show its nose.

It is the beginning of happier days,
When Magistrates will have to mend their ways :
Not carry on oppression, under their mask,
And is it not high time, now then I ask ?

Again I ask for the overplus toll,
Which your Worships ought pay, if not the whole :
But even that much, is better than naught,
A long time for it, indeed I have wrought.

S. M.

REMARKS.

When I had read the foregoing statements over many times, and indeed all along ; there appeared to be something very strange in the whole history ; but especially from the time of our last election, (1830) when for the first time in all my life that I had given my votes to any one ; I then gave them to three of the candidates in the following manner :—I was sitting just in front of the sheriff, and when asked who I was going to vote for, I stood up and said, I am for an entire new suit, from top to toe ; without fear, favour, or affection : meaning for them words to be taken for my votes, as there were just a new set of candidates up, besides those who had been in before. But finding that the sheriff did not understand me, I then said, I vote for Mr. so and so, calling them by their names, and added, and I am for breaking up all piratical nests ! which words seemed to be so powerfully impressed upon my mind that very instant, that it appeared to me I could not keep them back : and knowing they would offend those against whom I had voted, (which soon after I found was the case,) my feelings were much hurt, and I felt very sorry for some time after, that they had proceeded from my lips. But I soon believed that I had done right, and that it would work so in the end.

Many perhaps, may think it strange that I had lived to be more than sixty years of age, before I had given my vote to any one ; and

perhaps might wish to know the cause; which I shall now make known. By the time I had a right to vote, the way that elections were carried on, and votes given in, I perceived that they made parties, and created party feelings; and often much ill will from the candidates towards those who voted against them: and I had no reason to doubt, but it sometimes caused people to be put into Jail: and I always thought it best to keep clear of all those things; and was willing to take my chance with others, in whatever laws, and by whomsoever our laws would be made. And it really appears very strange to myself, whatever it might to others; that I should have been so very cautious to avoid giving offence till the last election, and then that I should say what I did.

By the way that elections have been conducted, it has appeared to me, party feelings and animosities have been increasing for many years past; and in my opinion will still increase, unless a better plan be adopted to carry them on.

And I now declare, I am willing to made oath, that what is written throughout the whole, is the truth, and nothing but the truth, (though not the whole truth,) simply, plainly, and conscientiously; without the least exaggeration, according to the best of my knowledge. And I further declare that, I do believe, I have been instructed in its performance, by Him who alone I style Master: and that I have wrote it with a single eye to his glory, and for the good of the community at large. Though I do not pretend to deny, but what it was partly written, and especially up to my last letter, for the purpose of recovering back the overplus toll. But it may be easily seen by my first statement, till near the end, that I had no idea of asking for any pay back: but it appears in the latter part of that statement, that I demanded pay, and threatened, if they would not pay me, that I would put it in the Newspapers. Notwithstanding, I verely believe, had they only paid the Fifteen Pounds any time before the last letter was written, that I should have stopped writing to them, and proceeded no further. But they have neither paid me, nor given any reason why they did not, nor have they even till the present time; 9th October, 1835.

9th October. I have been told by some who came from Queen's County that some of my good friends in Liverpool, are not well pleased with my advertisements, put up there. And I make no doubt, but they would much rather continue to grind others, in their Mills; than to have their own conduct ground between the ponderous stones of the Mill of Truth. But in my opinion, turn and turn about, is no more than fair play: and as they have already had theirs, I think they should be willing now, for me to have mine.

To my good friends, I wish not any harm,

But still I think its right, to sound an alarm!

That to such things—there may be put a stop,

And all pi-ra-ti-cal nests be broken up!

THE AUTHOR'S MOTIVE AND REASONS FOR PUBLISHING THE FOREGOING LETTERS.

1. Feeling it to be a duty, that he owed to his Lord and Master. 2. To his King and fellow subjects in general. 3. Especially, his fellow subjects and brethren of Nova Scotia. 4. To support Truth, Justice and Impartiality. 5. To expose whatever are in opposition to those blessed principles. 6. To expose and break up piratical nests! 7. In order that all who have in times past, allowed themselves to be led astray by partiality! may see the evils which attend such conduct; and thereby to do better for the future. 8. That others who may hereafter be honoured with places in public offices, (where no injustice or partiality ought ever appear,) might take warning, and never allow themselves to be led astray from their respective duties, by such disgraceful and pernicious principles. His 9th and last is, That he might obtain from the public, from the sale of this pamphlet, what his friends has unjustly taken from him, and will not pay back: not even the overplus toll, which has been four years deposited in the hands of the sheriff.

But perhaps, many may think that, the author's last reason ought to be placed in front, and not in the rear-rank of his reasons. To such he confesses, it was some time before he could decide on that point; but at length have, with a clear conscience, decided and set them down as they now stand.

For, in publishing this little pamphlet,

His aim was, to benefit the public:

The evils of partiality to show,

To all his fellow creatures, both high and low!

And sure, he did engage to do his best,

To break up every piratical nest!

—o—

AN ADDRESS AND SOME HINTS TO THE PUBLIC.

I address the public as fellow mortals, who, with myself, are all rapidly passing through time, into a never ending eternity! O the solemn and awful thought!! Where each one will have to give an account of his own stewardship. Then I think you must agree with me in saying,—We should learn to live while in this world, as we may suppose that we would wish we had when we come to die.

I have now, two or three requests to ask those who may read this piece, which are as follows, viz: That they will be kind enough to look over, or excuse all the grammatical errors, which might be found in it: that they may endeavour more to understand what I mean, than to criticise on what is written. And I do flatter myself with an idea, that such will be the case, with all the honest hearted, and conscientious part of those who may read it: and who wish for truth and impartiality to be more firmly established in the world: to the destruction of every opposite principle. And when I inform them that, I know nothing of grammar, only from my own judgement, having never learned any of its rules, they will then, not think it fair, or worth their while to criticise, or to attack either myself or my writings on that score. And should I be so fortunate, as to gain over to my side,

that part of the community, I shall care but very little about those who are on the other side. My only requests to such are, should they think proper to write any thing against myself or my writings, that they would be kind enough to sign their own names to what they may write: that I may know who they are. And, that, they may think very seriously of their past conduct; and also of their probable future state, should they continue in the same, till death.

I have only stated a part of what par-ti-a-li-ty has done to myself and family; and had I related all that I know of its doings to ourselves and others, instead of this pamphlet, it would have made a pretty large volume: for although I know of no other Dam, fine, piece of work, having ever taken place; nevertheless, I know of more fine Court work, and fine partial work, and what I call fine dishonest work; some samples of each, I intend also to lay before the public: provided, they shew by the purchasing of this, that they think,

I do what is honest, fair, just and right;
When against par-ti-a-li-ty! I fight!
All men I do think, should oppose it strong,
Well knowing indeed—that it must be wrong.

Methinks that all who buy, an Almanack—
Should also buy a Pamphlet, of old Mack:
To help him along, in that kind of way,
For its the plan he takes to get his pay.

And it's the truth, which always will stand by,
Therefore indeed—should be prized very high;
Not like an Almanack, good for one year:
The truth forever will stand by us we hear.

"Zenebbable" made out, that truth was strong,
Then on the side of truth, all should belong;
An Almanack, soon gets quite out of date,
But long the truth will stand, in spite of fate.

Should any wish this pamphlet to borrow,
Please say what has been sung by our mother;
Buy, buy, buy, has many times been their tune,
I then should be paid, and that very soon.

Surely not one, to Justice who's a friend,
Will think it right, this pamphlet to lend;
Until what is printed are all sold off,
Or perhaps its author might suffer loss.

He hopes that all will buy and pay to day,
For 'twill be the fairest and safest way;
And then they might lend and trust to-morrow,
This way from loss, would save its poor author.

'Twill show, what par-ti-a-li-ty has done,
And how it makes men, many times do wrong;
Every man, should pick in it a flaw,
For sometimes it spoils, both Justice and Law.

Altho' when it is seen, it brings disgrace,
Nevertheless, it goes from place to place ;
Even in the pulpit, sometimes it creeps,
And where there is power, it seldom sleeps.

O par-ti-a-li-ty ! most ugly thing !
For on man's character, you leave a sting !
You ought to be driven, clean from the world,
From every man's heart, you should be hurld.

I've often seen, and sometimes felt you too,
And oft'times heard, of the course you pursue :
Which makes me well know, how to point you out,
By telling your friends what they are about.

I have seen your works, and evil practice,
And how you have prevented good Justice ;
You go about sily, from place to place,
Tho' you know very well, you bring disgrace.

You must expect, all but yourself are blind,
That cannot see which way you are inclined ;
For did you but know, how plain you are seen,
Oft'times where you were, you would not have been.

I'm sorry that, such things I have to state,
But the plain truth—I must indeed relate ;
'Tis now many years, since I first begun,
And in the same way still, I mean to run.

Pointing out what's wrong, while ever I live,
To the public I mean, its view to give ;
That they may see, how things are going on—
And who it is indeed—that's doing wrong.

There needs some one, in every County,
And surely they would deserve a bounty ;
That would expose such things, bring them to view,
Then practice the like, there would be but few.

Par-ti-a-li-ty ! then, would have to cease,
And if its not checked, it may still increase,
But when it is known, that it brings disgrace,
Very likely then, it may hide its face.

People then—would act in a better way,
And not be half so apt to go astray ;
For they would know, some one were looking on,
And would not wish to show, that they did wrong.

But why not think, that they are seen of God ?
Indeed it looks to me, to be quite odd ;
How they dare to do, such things in his sight,
Well knowing He sees—that they can't be right.

One more I'll now write, to make up twenty—
And then most surely—there will be plenty—
To show what par-ti-a-li-ty can do,
I have brought it quite plain to public view.

When seeing a Sheriff and Lawyer travelling from village to village and from house to house together, I went home, sat down, and wrote the following lines.

When Sheriff and Lawyer go together,
The sight to me, don't look very clever ;
Thresher and Swordfish, they do represent,
Indeed such a thought, I could not prevent :
The one spurs up, and the other knocks down,
Too often practiced in Village and Town.
Indeed I think, it is happy for them,
Who keep themselves clear of such kind of men ;
For they can rejoice and feel very glad,
While many others must feel very sad :
To see goods and chattles, all took away,
Themselves put in jail, to mourn and to pray.
Sure, such is the work, which these men do make,
And the truth it is, that now I relate :
But still they're useful, oft'times in their place,
When they act right—and sometimes 'tis the case.
But when some are advised to go to law,
In such conduct, sure, I must pick a flaw ;
If any one can—deny what I say,
Now let him come forth, and show me which way.

Some hints below, for whom they may fit,
Which are the very ones I mean to hit.

If Judges were to travel on Sundays,
And Lawyers with them did shoot partridges ;
The laws of God and man would then be broke,
And the God of Heaven they would provoke.
Sundays, them and partridge should rest and sleep,
Travel and shoot them the rest of the week ;
They should go to meeting—sing psalms and pray,
Which I think would be the far better way.

And now I hope—none will in me pick flaws,
For only doing Justice to my cause ;
But all should admit, that I must be right,
When against par-ti-a-li-ty ! I fight !

And should any one say, that I've done wrong,
On the right side I think they can't belong :
And I've said—from the time it was begun,
For the good of my brethren it was done.

That par-ti-a-li-ty ! might be destroyed,
For, most sadly it has the world annoyed ;
And, I have only strove and done my best,
To break up such, a pi-ra-ti-cal nest !

The following lines points out the Author's Name and place of abode :—

Sure some have said, that I am crazy—
 And others that—I'm fool and lazy !
 More try to make it out, if they can—
 Unto some I appear a good man.
 Enough I think, it is to see, that
 Lunatic, fool, and lazy I be !
 My name by searching, you may find here—
 And mind if you do, what course you steer :
 Count silver and gold, but dung and dross,
 Knowledge receive by bearing the cross.
 My place of abode, now you may know,
 If you'll look sharp, along as you go ;
 Look along, across every line,
 Let it occupy some little time.
 See that your treasure, is placed above—
 Vain will it be, this world to love :
 If you should now, my place discover,
 Learn you may, a little however.
 Lord help you then, to watch and pray—
 And then to walk in the good old way :
 God give us patience and much love,
 Endure us with wisdom from above.
 Now, even my Province you may find,
 Only bear it well upon your mind ;
 Venture you may, to look up and down,
 And then my Country will be found :
 Sometimes it is cold, other times hot,
 Come further along, you'll find it out.
 Only mind, if that should be the case—
 To press forward, till you win the race :
 In so doing—happiness you'll find,
 And much peace and comfort to the mind.

—o—

I hope to be excused by my brethren all,
 For trying to make par-ti-a-li-ty fall !
 To me it has been quite a painful task ;
 But I'm driven to it, I find at last.

I hardly dared venture, my learning's so poor,
 To step on the threshold of learning's bright door :
 But felt myself called upon, to do my best,
 To break up every pi-ra-ti-cal nest !

I shall conclude by saying, From first to last, in all my writings to the Magistrates, that I have not had the least desire, or intention to offend ; but notwithstanding, felt myself in duty bound, offend or not offend, to expose par-ti-a-li-ty ! by making correct statements of what took place between them, and myself and family ; and if I have made any incorrect statements, for I confess that I may be liable to err ; I now promise that, when it is pointed out to my satisfaction— or to that of any reasonable person, I will then make such suitable

and humble acknowledgement, as may be thought necessary. And now, so far as what I have written may have a tendency to put a stop to par-ti-a-lity ! or in any degree to suppress what is wrong ; support and advance what is right—encourage those in authority to be only a Terror to evil doers, but a praise unto them that do well—or to the recovery back of the whole, or any part of what has been unjustly taken from us, but no further, I pray God to grant it his blessing, and to forgive our enemies, for I believe they knew not what they did, Amen. And now I claim the privilege and honour of being the Public's,

Most Obt. Humble Servant,

SAMUEL MACK.

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**A SHORT WAY OF ANSWERING
BOTH
BAPTISTS AND PEDOBAPTISTS ;
AND SHOWING WHAT IS TRUE CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.**

While they are both, but for shadows fighting,
The thing most needful, they are neglecting ;
True Baptism, is that of the Holy Ghost !
Hold fast to that—let all the rest be lost.

For water, more or less, makes but a sign,
There is nothing in it that is divine ;
It only serves to make contention,
And spoil much love and Christian union.

The Baptist: of love, that alone God's is ;
There is no other ism which can be his ;
But each one serves for a partition wall,
Which sooner or later will have to fall.

O my brethren, give up this water war,
Such disputes, true Christians should abhor !
Let nothing but love reign in each one's heart,
Disputings then, will very soon depart.

If the Cholera were again to come,
It is most likely, that it would be done ;
For when it brought death, to many in town,
Much love and unity, did then abound.

Baptists and Methodists, did then unite :
And then I think, they did what was right :
They met together, in meetings to pray,
Most surely brethren, that was the right way.

But when Cholera withdrew its deadly sting !
Did not discord then, very soon begin ?
To spread its bad effects both day and night,
Can you think my brethren, that, that was right ?

Crawley wrote against Elder—Richey against him—
Then wrote Jackson—then Taylor against him :
All this on, an unessential point ;
Do you think my brethren, all this is right ?

You cut and you hack, one at the other ;
As though not akin, so near as brother !

Is that the right way, my brethren I ask,
To perform this great, controversial task ?

As an answer, brother Taylor's is the best—
Exceeds, in my opinion, all the rest :
Still I think, that he cuts rather keen,
And that so much cutting, ought not have been.

And I must call the whole, a water war,
Which ev'ry true Christian should abhor !
Still, if they would wish for the truth to fight,
Do it in much more love, I think they might.

Some fight for Paul, some for Apollus—
And all only making, a great water fuss !
Now this is the truth, which you will soon hear,
Is that my brethren, the right course to steer ?

There's some who think, they are the very best ;
Who separate themselves from all the rest :
Nor at the Lord's table with them partake,
It is the real truth, I now relate.

Nothing but immersion or Cholera—
Has so far put a check to such bigotry !
And then 'twas only for a little space,
For they soon withdrew, into their own place.

Say brother, to one of another sect,
They think it very wrong, e'en thus to act :
Separate themselves as being the best,
Hastard's ! or heretics ! are all the rest !

There's one Baptism, said the Apostle Paul ;
Hold fast to that, and let all others fall :
For they destroy much unity and love,
And they cannot carry one soul above.

For heathen nations, still I think it right ;
In that respect against it I'll not fight :
But as a freeborn Roman, was St. Paul,
So freeborn Christians, are we all.

All who're born in a christian nation,
Do, I surely think, obtain that freedom :
I do not mean the nature, but the name :
But one Baptism the nature can obtain.

Not all the water that's in the ocean—
Can e'er wash the soul from its pollution :
'Twill need the Baptism of the Holy Ghost !
Then hold to that—let all the rest be lost.

Now my brethren, you had better give up,
And to all this contention put a stop ;
For at the best—'tis but a water war,
Which ev'ry true Christian should abhor !

I should not like 'gainst my learn'd friends to fight,
Unless for Calvinism, that they would write ;
But then, I'd think myself on solid ground,
While they would stand on quag-mire, all around.

For one thing's sure, which all may plainly see,
When I oppose it—right I then must be :
For if not right, then I ought oppose it strong—
And if its right, I never can do wrong,

If some one would, for that doctrine take up,
I should be glad to see, how they'd make it out ;
Then would I draw my Master's sword and fight,
That others might judge, which of us were right.

If this good way, we would in love pursue,
Some good I think, it might our brethren do ;
'Twould shew if Calvinism were right or wrong.
In the belief of which—many are strong.

Of service then, to many this might be,
To open their eyes, on both sides to see ;
Indeed this would be, an important point,
Far greater surely, than the water fight !

Fathers, I'll not quote, but speak of brothers ;
Who in this world, should not dispute like others :
For to each other, they should be more kind,
Nor let disputes at all, disturb their mind.

Tho' I certainly think, that it is right,
To stand for truth, on essential points ;
But contend about water, more or less,
It is extremely wrong, I must confess.

His own opinion, each one should enjoy,
And brotherly love, it ought not to destroy ;
But for the truth, should we see fit to fight,
Do it in love—and then we shall be right.

For the truth should be supported by all,
And all errors should be made to fall :
Take the place it ought, of this water fuss,
For of that I think—we have heard enough.

Many volumes, has been wrote on that point,
Which makes no difference, if wrong or right

Writing much—on, an unessential thing,
Does it not, my brethren, the conscience sting ?

O leave these things, which are like trifling toys,
And cleave to those that bring substantial joys !
Of true religion—love is the top stone,
Then hold to that, bid all disputes begone.

O my brethren, be more Baptized in love !
For that alone, can carry us above :
And will help us with, each other to bear ;
Of this I think—you must be well aware.

If love is wanting, we're like sounding brass,
Will scarcely, if at all, be saved at last !
Then brethren, seek and strive, until you find,
The Baptism that'll make its possessor kind.

How awful indeed ! is it not to see,
Children of one family disagree ?
Then why my brethren, fall out by the way,
And help each other to go far astray ?

You see brethren I am a plain hearted man,
And think you must own, it is the best plan :
To write and tell the truth, to each other plain ;
In love, and then we shall not be to blame.

Be immersed my brethren, in perfect love !
For surely that, will carry us above—
It is the Baptism of the Holy Ghost !
And is enjoyed by all the Heav'nly Host !

Excuse me for the liberty I take,
Also, for the objections that I make ;
To all your most useless water war,
Which ev'ry true Christian should abhor !

It was three o'clock on a Monday night,
When the author was taught this piece to write ;
And thought it his duty to write it down,
That it might be spread, through Village and Town.

Should my Baptist brethren, require proof of what I
have said, touching them ; I now inform them that, I can
produce it in great abundance. But lest they might not ask
for proof, as I am afraid they will not ; I will just refer
them to the shell which bursted on their Association, some
years since, at Cornwallis : where they will find more
than one hundred charges given in, against a number of

their preachers and deacons : which will sufficiently prove what I have said. And should they not be satisfied with what are there stated, then let them ask for more, and it shall be produced, in such abundance, as will not fail to convince any reasonable person.

But notwithstanding all the complaints I have made, and still have to make against my Baptist brethren ; there are many things belonging to their Church Government, with which I am well pleased. And I must do my brother Crawley the justice to say, that I have never heard him preach any other than good sound Arminian, Bible doctrine : And especially since I have been in Halifax this time.— But I cannot believe it to be fair preaching, when a man believes in one doctrine and preaches another. Since I have been in Halifax, I have heard three Presbyterian, four Methodists, one Church of England, and two Baptist Ministers preach ; and they all preached the same doctrine. But brother Crawley pleased me the best of any.

Now, whoever believes the doctrine of Calvinism to contain the true Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, as held forth in the word of God ; in my opinion they ought to preach it up boldly, without fear or shame ; and endeavour to convince their hearers that it is the true Gospel. This (although I oppose it) is what I would call fair preaching. But I must agree with L. D. and say that Calvinism contains the following contradictions : “ You can and you can’t, you shall and you sha’nt, you will and you won’t, you’ll be d—d if you do, and you’ll be d—d if you don’t.”

And when I oppose that doctrine, I am sure of being right ; for, if it is wrong, then, undoubtedly, it must be right to oppose it. And if it be right, then, surely, no one can ever do wrong : for, if God hath foreordained whatsoever comes to pass ; then of course, he must have foreordained for me to do what I have been, and are now doing : and for every sin that ever has been, or ever will be committed, till the end of time. Which in my opinion, makes it a far worse doctrine, then that of Universalism. The Scriptures say, “ That God is no respecter of persons ; but in every nation, they that fear him and worketh righteousness are accepted with him.” Which would not be the case, were Calvinism true : for, according to that doctrine, just to shew his sovereign power over his creatures, he hath chosen a small number to eternal life ; unto whom he bestows his free grace (as they call it) in order to make them

his elect. And from all the rest he withholds that free grace,
by which alone they could accept of his offered mercy, have
repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.
Which is being baptized by the Holy Ghost ! All this he
does to shew his sovereign grace to save the elect, and his
sovereign power to condemn all the rest.

The above statements, contain the true doctrines of
Calvinism ; and if any one should doubt my statements,
let them require it, and I will produce proof, from their
own writings, in great abundance : such as they can not
dispute.

Now it appears, it has become their drift,
Each others character, in love to sift :
Even if my brethren, it should offend,
Such love as that, I cannot recommend.

We are told to be harmless as a dove,
Wise as serpents, but each other to love :
Which is the mark of our discipleship,
Too many let this mark, entirely slip.

They think it enough to love their own sect,
In this way I can prove, too many act—
And will, whenever that they say I may,
I'll prove it to them, as plain as day.

I can bring such proof, that none can deny ;
And to prove it false, I would them defy :
For most assuredly, I have tracked them out,
And often told them, what they were about.

They have indeed, the arrogance to think,
That all but themselves, stand on ruin's brink !
There's none but their own sect, which can be right,
Against such arrogance, it is I fight !

No less, than Baptism of the Holy Ghost !
Can ever save a soul from being lost :
Then why so much, of all this water fuss,
As of late, there has been seen amongst us ?

But still I think, it will all work right,
Let us pray that it may with all our might ;
That all partition walls, it might break down,
And let free grace be preached all round and round !

Pray excuse your brother, for writing thus,
About your making such a dreadful fuss !
Let all bigotry, and contention cease,
Then love and unity would more increase.

TO THE READER.

It has been observed by several, that I ought not have put my answer to the Baptists and Pedobaptists, into this pamphlet ; as the one was treating of worldly, and the other of religious subjects ; and therefore ought not be united together. To those objections, I shall now make the same reply, as I did to those who first stated them.— It was my intention at first, to give but a very short answer to my contending brethren, on the subject of their contention : and to have it put in a Newspaper. But afterwards I considered that I was about publishing a piece myself— and that I might as well put it in as an appendix to the same piece. And for my own part, I could not see any impropriety in so doing. For as the first part states improper conduct in worldly, so also the last treats of improper conduct in religious matters : and why they should not both be put into the same pamphlet, I cannot understand. And surely, the greater variety of important subjects is contained in any piece, of course, the more interesting it must be.

Now brethren, let us join to sing,
In God's free grace and love ;
For surely that, will union bring,
And fit us for above.

Brethren, let us no more fall out,
About such trifling things ;
But let us mind what we're about,
Like rational beings.

Which surely would be the best way,
For you and I to do ;
Let us no more e'er go astray,
But the right way pursue.

Let perfect love fill ev'ry heart,
And we each other love ;
Nor let it e'er from us depart,
Till we arrive above.

This morning at the peep of day,
These lines came to my mind :
And thought it would, be the best way,
For all to be more kind.

15th October, 1835.